東京帝國大學 法學部研究室

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 20 cents

Shanghai delivery .....per annum $48
China, Korea and Japan .. ,, 56
Hongkong and Macao .. ,, 74
Postal Union Countries . ,, 172

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $1

S'hai, China and Japan per annum $48
Hongkong and Macao . ,, 52
Postal Union Countries . ,, 72

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Messrs. Crane-Debenham Ltd., 69 Fleet Street, London, are advertising representatives for the "North-China Daily News" and "North-China Herald," and have these newspapers on file.

Announcements in this column $5 per insertion including insertions in the "North-China Herald."

BIRTH

GREENHALGH.—On February 25, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to DIANE, wife of W. R. Greenhalgh, a son. 11054

DEATH

SHISHELOVE.—On February 24, 1940, at Shanghai Sanatorium Hospital, NICOLAS SHISHELOVE, aged 61 years. Removed to the Church, Route Paul Henry. Funeral service at 1 p.m., interment at 3 p.m., Bubbling Well Cemetery, on February 27, 1940. -3335

IN MEMORIAM

HALPERN.—In everlasting memory of my dearest father, Gen. Dr. SIMON HALPERN, who passed away on February 26, 1939. His daughter.

The Committee of the Associated Foreign Charities of Shanghai of Church House, Kiangse Road, is always willing to receive *In Memoriam* donations and make allocations to the Charities in most need. 11069

NOTIFICATION NO. 5203

SALE OF SURPLUS LAND

Tenders are invited for the purchase of an area of Mow 1.739 or thereabouts of surplus land, situated at the north-west corner of the junction of Changping and Yenping Roads, known as Cadastral Lot 6092, Western District.

Official tender forms, on which all tenders must be submitted, together with plans and full particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Public Works Department.

Tenders must be sent to the Secretary and Commissioner General of the Council, Administration Building, not later than 11 a.m. on March 26, 1940.

Tenderers may attend the opening of tenders in the Council Chamber, Administration Building, at 11 a.m. on March 26, 1940.

By order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, February 22, 1940.

11064

NOTIFICATION NO. 5211

ROAD PLANS—1940

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that plans showing new roads, extension and widening of existing roads, and extension of lands already occupied by public works and for purposes of sanitation in the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai are now open to inspection at the offices of the Public Works Department, Administration Building, Hankow Road.

Landowners and agents are reminded that proprietors have the right, for three months after the publication of notice that the plans are open to inspection, to protest in writing against any proposed roads, extension and widening of roads or extension of public works or establishment of sanitary buildings or works, therein scheduled.

By Order,

G. GODFREY PHILLIPS,
Secretary and Commissioner General.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, February 26, 1940.

11063

THE SHANGHAI EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 8225 for 1,000 Shares numbered 162705/904, 246066/165, 53140/289, 156465/514 and 312888/3387 all inclusive in the above Company registered in the name of Mr. Tsai Kwo Pao, has been declared lost or destroyed, and if the above Certificate is not produced within THIRTY days from date, it will be cancelled and a new certificate for 1,000 shares will be issued in lieu thereof.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, February 16, 1940.

10979

Change of Telephone Numbers

THE KONG ON COMPANY
Head Office
347 Hamilton House
170 Kiangse Road, Shanghai
NEW TELEPHONES
11253-2.
-3415

To-day's Events

FEBRUARY

27 A.W.C. Bridge and Mahjongg, 3
27 For. Y. Lecture: 'Education' by Dr. R. J. McMullen
27 Piano recital by Miss Wincia Tomaszewska, Polish pianist, Lyceum, 9.15
27 *U.S. Legation in China opened, Macao (1844)*
27 *NCDN broadcast 12.54 and 9 p.m. XMHD 760kc. 395m.*

Coming Events

FEBRUARY

28 A.D.C. 'Lilac Time,' Lyceum, 9
28 A.W.C. Concert, Mrs. Seidl-Margolinski, Mr. Warschauer, 9
28 Reel Club Extra Practice, 9
29 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
29 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg. S.I.B.C., 3
29 Royal Asiatic Society, meeting
29 Ranger Leap Yr. Din. Dance, A.W.C. 8
29 V. Valin's gala performance, 'Adieu Mimi,' Light Opera, Lyceum, 8.45
29 For. Y. Debate: 'Proposing'

MARCH

2 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
2 'Adieu Mimi,' Light Op., Lyc., 8.45
3 Municipal Orchestra Concert, Lyc., 5.15
3 'Adieu Mimi,' Light Op., Lyc., 8.45
4 Engineering Society Meeting, 5.45
4 Shanghai Choral Society, Handel's 'The Messiah', H. T. Cathedral, 5.45
5 A.W.C. Library tiffin, 12.30
5 Shanghai Choral Society, Handel's 'The Messiah', H. T. Cathedral, 5.45
5 "Liliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
5 For. Y. Lecture, 'Cancer'
6 B.U.S.C. Lecture: 'Ancient Chinese Poetry,' Miss M. H. Brown, 1371 Rue Lafayette, 8.45
6 "Liliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
7 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
7 Community Church Organ Concert, 9
7 "Liliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
8 United Services Assn. extraordinary general meeting and annual general meeting, Shanghai Club, 5.30
8 "Liliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
8 Shanghai Camera Club, Meeting and Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9
8 A.W.C. Song Recital, Irmgard Menzel, 9
8 Grand Charity Ball, Russian Ex-Servicemen, Cercle Sportif Français, 10
9 Oxford & Cambridge Soc. Dinner Masonic Hall
9 "Liliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
12 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9.30 a.m.
12 A.W.C. Cake-making, 3.30
19 A.W.C. Book review, 4.30
26 Shanghai Club, Annual Meeting, 5.30
26 A.W.C. Bridge and mahjongg, 3
27 M.C.L. Bridge and mahjongg, Charter House, 158 Edinburgh Road, 3.
27 China Bible House, ann. mtg., 5
27 'Music & Laughter,' Intern't'l. Comm. for Polish War Victims relief, Lyc., 9.15

Charge for items $2 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

Artistic Memorials

International Funeral Directors
207 Kiaochow Road, Telephone 34220
Personal care of
Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Scott
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Horton

NOTICE

Our Branch Office in Sassoon Arcade will be permanently closed from March 1, 1940. All communications regarding collections and deliveries should be made to our Pingliang Road Office, Telephone 50053.

THE CATHAY LAUNDRY LTD.
11047

THE SHANGHAI CLUB

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Shanghai Club will be held in the Club House on Tuesday, March 26, 1940, at 5.30 p.m. Members desirous of bringing forward a Resolution on any special matter should send the same to the Secretary at least seven days before the Meeting, or, if such Resolution affects the Club Articles, at least twenty-two days before the Meeting.

By Order of the Committee,

F. S. WARD, *Secretary,*
THE SHANGHAI CLUB.

10917

T. MACDONALD & CO.
Funeral Undertakers
1076 Sinza Road, Telephone 30466
All Kinds of Monuments in Stock

WILHELMINA ROSS HARRIS
Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims against the Estate of WILHELMINA ROSS HARRIS deceased should give notice in writing within two months from the date hereof to the undersigned (the Solicitors to Hugh Arthur Reeks and John Robert Jones the lawful elected guardians of the children, all minors, and to whom Letters of Administration were granted by His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai on February 20, 1940 until one should come of age) after which date the Administrators intend to distribute the Estate of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall by then have been received by the said Solicitors.

ELLIS AND HAYS,
137 Peking Road, Shanghai.

February 27, 1940.

11060

"WHAT DO

the three balls in front of a pawn-shop mean?" "Two to one you never get it back." If you lose a valuable article of jewellery or a fur you get its full value back if it is adequately protected by an ALL RISKS POLICY.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782 Assets £30,000,000
18 The Bund Telephone 11303

COLUMBIA RADIO
British and Best
NORGE
for refrigeration
COLUMBIA ELECTRIC ROOM HEATER
ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.
878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
Telephone 36865
10569

"FIAT" IS SYNONYMOUS WITH "ECONOMY"

AND THAT'S WHY DOLLARS GO FARTHER WHEN THEY'RE INVESTED IN A FIAT.

Also it's the reason there are more Fiat cars on the streets of Shanghai than any other make of small car.

If you want a small car,—if you want real economy,—if you want real value and the best service in Shanghai YOU WANT A FIAT.

MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc. U.S.A.
640 Avenue Foch
After We Sell—WE SERVE

NOTICE

CHINA REALTY COMPANY
Federal Inc., U.S.A.

Scrips for new Shares issued under the Plan of Reorganization are now ready for delivery, and all Shareholders who have not already received the new scrip can get same by calling at our office at 290 Szechuen Road.

W. A. ADAMS,
Secretary,
CHINA REALTY COMPANY,
Federal Inc., U.S.A.

11061

CHINA BOND & SHARE CO.
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
Sassoon House
SHANGHAI

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of China Bond & Share Co., Federal Inc., U.S.A., a 6% cash dividend will be paid on March 12, 1940. The said dividend consists of a special dividend payable in accordance with the China Trade Act to stockholders of record on 31st December, 1939; and an ordinary dividend payable to stockholders of record on 8th March, 1940.

CHINA BOND & SHARE CO.,
Federal Inc. U.S.A.

11035

WE WANT YOUR CAR—

Trade it in for a
CHEVROLET
AUTO PALACE
100 Route Cardinal Mercier
Telephone 70180
10588

A. D. C.
"LILAC TIME"
Extra performance
Wednesday, February 28 at 9 p.m.
LYCEUM THEATRE
Booking at Moutrie's and at theatre.
10980

CALDBECK'S
FINEST LONDON
DRY GIN
"TOWER BRIDGE BRAND"
A Gin of Excellent Quality at a Moderate Price
Obtainable at all Compradore Stores
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)
44 Foochow Road Telephone 17589

THE WORLD AUXILIARY INSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED
LONDON
R. A. KREULEN, *General Representative.*
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
2nd Floor, Continental Bank Bldg., 113 Kiukiang Road
Telephone 12867 (3 lines)

SCHARPF, GUENTER & CO.
660-668 Szechuen Road Telephones 15560, 15568/69
AGENTS FOR
"SWITZERLAND" GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF ZURICH
Fire and Marine Insurance.
EAGLE STAR INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF LONDON
Motor Car and Casualty Insurance.
Forwarding and Insurance Agents
Customs Brokers
Experienced Packers
General and Bonded Warehouses *Reliable Trucking Service.*
10582

FILMO DEPOT
Agents: BELL & HOWELL, Chicago, U.S.A.
FILMO CAMERAS AND PROJECTORS
8 mm. and 16 mm.
17 Canton Road (Union Building) Third Floor. Telephone 10131
11046

MAXINE MAXINE
261 AVENUE HAIG
will present their Spring Collection of Models on March 4, at 2 p.m. at the
CATHAY MANSIONS
For invitation cards, please telephone 78412
-3214

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB

Owing to the advanced state of the crops the country is closed to cross country riding.

J. H. LIDDELL, *Master,*
SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB.

Shanghai, February 26, 1940.

11059

AUGAN'S TAILOR
MEN'S SUITS TO ORDER
Our vast reserve stocks are sold at the LOWEST market price.
Material and workmanship guaranteed
300 KIANGSE ROAD
-3262

DET DANSKE SAMFUND I SHANGHAI

Den ordinaere, aarlige Generalforsamling afholdes Tirsdag den 12. Marts d.A., Kl.17.30, i Palace Hotel.
Dagsordenen m.m. er tilsendt Samfundets Medlemmer.

BESTYRELSEN.

11040

For MILK
[Richest in CREAM
Grade "A" (T.T.)
apply to
Lucerne Dairy Farms
381 Great Western Road, Tel. 20470
10871

I.E.S. "BETTER SIGHT"
Registered LAMPS *Trade Mark*
Furnish many times the quantity and still greater improvement in the quality of light for seeing.
HOLLIS H. ARNOLD INC.
Illuminating Engineers
51 CANTON ROAD TELEPHONE 17805
10970

To-night at 9.15
At the Lyceum
MISS WINCIA
TOMASZEWSKA
The Polish Pianist
will give a
Piano Recital

DU ART
Permanent Wave
AUTOMATIC SELF CONTROL
Most modern equipment for the execution of all beauty work
ALEXANDER and GAREN
Beauty Shop
Telephone 19677 8 Central Road
-3128

European Jewellers Co., Ltd.
Buying and selling of jewels, diamonds, platinum, gold. We buy at highest prices.
346 Szechuen Road, Liza Building 1st floor, Room 107. Tel. 14582
-3360

SWISS WATCHMAKER
(Holder of Swiss Government Diploma)
All work personally done,
E. TOBLER, 153 Nanking Road
4th floor. Telephone 12160
-3392

Wanted to rent:
OFFICE SPACE, 3,200 to 4,000 sq. ft. in Central District from April 1 or earlier. Box 1594, NCDN.
-3046

U.S.A. ENDORSES THE
Lincoln—Zephyr

More than 85,000 of these graceful cars are on the roads to-day.
Motorists have found that this twelve-cylinder car has more power to shorten distances without effort—and most certainly does it with economy.

Lincoln—Zephyr V-12

BILLS MOTORS
Fed. Inc. U.S.A.
615 Ave. Foch. Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

WILL the party who on about 14th of this month sent a cable to Messrs. S. P. Drummond Inc., New York, communicate with telephone 14950. -3407

GODOWN wanted, Hongkew or Settlement, about 6,000 sq. ft. Address Box 1793, NCDN. -3410

BRITISH-born and educated Chinese, 26 years, bachelor, energetic, diligent, progressive. Excellent general knowledge. Now employed, wishes to make final change to better prospects. Address Box 1778, NCDN. -3378

WANTED, one or two people to share Englishman's home. Terms or share expenses. Good locality. Box 1766, NCDN. -3363

THEATRE compound to let. Excellent land for first-run theatre, seats capacity-1,500. Best section of Bubbling Well Road. For further particulars address Box 1777, NCDN. -3377

FOR SALE, two vacant lots on Lincoln Avenue, area mow 1½ and 2¼ mow respectively. Price cheap. Address Box 1711, NCDN. -3255

WANTED by British couple, April 1, two rooms with bath; full board at reasonable rate. Central district would do. Reply Box 1740, NCDN. 11097

THE E-W brand of bullet-proof vest, is the symbol that made the bullet-proof vest famous. Telephone 42621. -3228

Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

PETER DAWSON
SCOTCH
Agents: GANDE, PRICE, LTD.
-10690

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER (EXTREME-ORIENT) S.A.
(Affiliated to the Société Générale de Belgique)
Capital: Frs. 30,000,000
Reserves: Frs. 3,000,000
Head Office: BRUSSELS
Branches:
SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, HONGKONG
Correspondents in all parts of the world.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED
(Established 1880)
CAPITAL (fully paid-up) Y100,000,000
RESERVE FUND Y139,650,000
Head Offices: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN
Shanghai Branch: 24 THE BUND
Branches

Alexandria	Karachi	Rio de Janeiro
Bangkok	Kobe	Samarang
Batavia	London	San Francisco
Berlin	Los Angeles	Seattle
Bombay	Manila	Shanghai
Calcutta	Moji	Singapore
Canton	Mukden	Sourabaya
Changchiakow	Nagasaki	Sydney
Dairen	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hamburg	New York	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Otaru	(Marunouchi)
Hongkong	Paris	Tsingtao
Honolulu	Peking	Yingkow
Hsinking	Rangoon	

G. KISHINAMI, *Manager*

PRICE
Versus
PERFORMANCE
The wise businessman knows that a cut price in printing will give degraded quality. Don't balance cut price with performance for you will always be disappointed. To ensure that price and performance can be reasonable on the one hand and excellent on the other, we suggest you let us quote for your printing.
Printing Department
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE
17 The Bund
Telephone 11055

Positions Wanted
How better can one inform the world that one's services are available? A clear statement of one's abilities often results in securing a position. A specially low rate is made for advertisements of this nature on our Classified page.

12 only Specially Selected
AFTERNOON FROCKS
EVERY ONE the height of fashion! EVERY ONE with feminine detailing which places them in a class apart! EVERY ONE the same price! $59.50
TO BE SEEN IN OUR LADIES' SALON—1st. Floor
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

MAPPIN & WEBB, LTD.
LONDON AND SHEFFIELD
Prince's Plate
The only lasting substitute for Sterling—is Mappin & Webb's exclusive and Registered Trade Mark.
Sole Representatives:
BOYES, BASSETT, LTD.
215 NANKING ROAD

Gala Performances on March 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 at 9 p.m. sharp
In aid of the Friends of Finland Fund
under the patronage of Their Excellencies
Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, K.C.M.G., H.M. Ambassador
Monsieur Henry Cosme, French Ambassador
Monsieur Harald Tanner, Finnish Charge d'Affaires
Monsieur S. M. Stanisław de Rosset, Polish Charge d'Affaires
"LILIOM"
BY FERENC MOLNAR
AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE
Booking at Moutrie's and the Lyceum Theatre
$6, $5 and $4, on March 5 and 9
$5, $4 and $3, on March 6, 7 and 8
10913

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Feb. 25 16.00	Feb. 25 21.00	Feb. 26 4.00	Feb. 26 9.00
Barometer inches	30.24	30.34	30.30	30.32
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.28	+0.38	+0.30	+0.15
at 32 F. (,, 12 hrs.)	+0.24	+0.17	+0.06	—0.02
Wind (direction)	NNE	NE	NE	ENE
,, (miles per hour)	16.3	6.8	3.7	11.8
Temperature (Fahr.)	47.°7	41.°7	35.°1	43.°0
Humidity %	54	61	84	69
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	1	0	0	0
Rainfall inches	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report February 25	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.19	+0.17	30.21
Temp. Min. 43.°5 Max. 53.°8	48.°6	—4.°4	42.°3
Total rainfall January to 1 midnight before last (inches)	4.90	0.02	4.00

Time and Tide	27/2	28/2	29/2	1/3	2/3	3/3	4/3
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.25	6.24	6.23	6.21	6.20	6.19	6.18
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.50	17.51	17.51	17.52	17.52	17.53	17.54
Moon rises at Shanghai	22.16	23.19	—	0.19	1.18	2.07	2.54
Moon sets at Shanghai	8.51	9.36	10.23	11.12	12.03	12.55	13.48
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	13.32	14.15	15.00	16.10	17.10	5.52	7.07
Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18	5.45	6.30	7.12	7.57	9.00	10.42	13.06
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	14.57	15.45	16.31	17.20	5.52	7.40	9.19
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.90	8.00	7.90	7.42	6.80	7.36	8.22

POST OFFICE NOTICES

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, February 27. *Reg.* *Ord.*

U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	*20.00	8.00
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China S.S. India Suez and Europe via Suez	*20.00	8.30
Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	8.30
Tinghai and Shenkiamen via Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Aust. N.Z. S.S. Ceylon and India	11.00	12.00
Hongkong	10.30	12.00
Aust. N.Z. and Manila	15.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	15.30	16.00
C'tral America Canal Zone az	—	—
Japan via Kobe	15.30	16.0c
Houolulu U.S.A. Canada and Europe via Pacific b	17.00	19.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Hongkong and Haiphong	19.30	20.00
Amoy and Hongkong	19.30	20.00

WEDNESDAY, February 28.

Japan Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Formosa via Keelung	*20.00	7.30
Foochow via Santuao	*20.00	8.00
Ninghsien etc. via Chinhai	*20.00	8.00
Ninghsien etc. via Chinhai	11.30	12.00
Hongkong	12.30	13.00
Nantung	14.30	15.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00

THURSDAY, February 29.

Aust. N.Z. Manila and Java Ports c	10.00	11.00
Amoy Hongkong Canton	10.30	11.00
Hongkong	12.30	13.00
Japan Korea Canada U.S.A. Europe via Pacific mx	14.00	16.00

* The night before.

A Parcel mail for Central America and Canal Zone, closes at 16.00 on 27th.
B Parcel mail for Honolulu and U.S.A., closes at 16.00 on 27th.
C Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 28th.
D Parcel mail for U.S.A., Canada and Europe, close at 12.00 on 29th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per steamer on February 27, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary due London on March 13.

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on March 2, at 6 p.m. for registered and at 7 p.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on March 12.

Air France per steamer on March 2, at 6 p.m. for registered and at 7 p.m. for ordinary.

Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-Naples) per steamer to Hongkong.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong. Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—
Yesterday Min. 37.0 Max. 51.0
Same date, 1939 Min. 37.0 Max. 45.5
Rainfall nil.
Temperature at Siccawei:—
Yesterday Min. 33.1 Max. 55.8
Same date, 1939 Min. 36.0 Max. 43.7
State on the morning of the 25th:—Pressure rather low and rising over China; falling over Japan. Fresh north-easterly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy and rather fine weather in China.
State on the morning of the 26th:—Fine and cold weather. North-north-easterly breezes. Pressure rather high and steady. Hoar frost.
Probabilities. 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Fine and cold weather with south-easterly to south-westerly winds around Shantung. Cloudy and fine with morning mist and north-easterly to south-easterly winds over our regions and the Eastern Sea.—Siccawei Observatory.

Post Office Notices Continued

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 9.45 a.m. and 12.00 at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 9.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.
Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow for Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.
Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.
Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan, Shanhaikwan, Tsingtao, Tungshan, Shihkiachwang, Chengte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Hangchow 11.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Wuhu Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe via Siberia are despatched on every Tuesday and Friday per trains via Nanking and Tientsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
Per steamer via Suez, Feb. 27, due London April 2.
Per steamer via Pacific, Feb. 27, due London April 3.
Per steamer via Pacific, Feb. 29, due London April 5.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Cathedral Girls School
IN MEMORY OF MISS I. M. FLEET
Barbara Ward $10
Girls Friendly Society Sick Fund
IN MEMORY OF MRS. MINNIE LOGAN
Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Stormes $10

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor."

"Tower of London":
Timothy Taken Wrong

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Two of your correspondents take me to task and they have every justification in doing so, having the right to their own opinions. If they, however, choose to write in the strain that they have chosen to adopt, it gives me further proof of their aspect to life generally, and I feel that they have not arrived at the plane where they can see my point of view. There are so many things that are true or that were true that are far better off buried where they really belong, they give one nothing to glory in, much that one is ashamed of, certainly not scope for real edification or entertainment. So much that your correspondent, (he called himself the GREAT some thing or another, I forget his name, I have not the "North-China" at hand at the moment), well, so much that he states is so utterly besides the point that I do not want to waste much time upon him apart from pointing out some of his mistakes. I am British, secondly I may be by nature "timid" that may be because I remember something of Flanders and of a period of from 1914 to 1918. The most "timid" man that I ever knew was my own father, the holder of the Civilian V.C. of Britain for a deed of valour that proudly warms my breast when I think of it—yet he was a timid man. Your correspondents have got me quite wrong, for I do happen to be both able to read and write Chinese and speak with considerable fluency. I have had considerable contact with the average Chinese Middle School student and graduate. But let us come back to "The Tower of London." The picture is an effort at entertainment and as such I feel that it fails; I admit that it may draw large crowds and it probably will until the public can be educated to a point where they can see that such pictures do not help but hinder the progress of civilization. To me it is evident that the picture-going public taste is on a plane that I hope is but a transition stage to better things: imagine a "Tarzan" picture holds the record run for any picture run in Shanghai! There is something to be said for Darwin there!

I would close this letter and my part in this correspondence by stating an experience that befell my family and myself ten years ago in Hangchow. We were proceeding along the street and almost before we knew it, we were witnesses of an execution, a man was beheaded in our pathway. I recall the horror of it all and how my wife and I tried to cover the eyes of our children and rush them from the spot. The horrible memory lingers still. Yet there were people who gathered round to see the spectacle, they found it entertaining. There must be a reason and that must be found in a condition of the development of the mind.

TIMOTHY.

Shanghai, Feb. 24.

High Butter Prices:
And the Reason

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I cannot understand why the price of ¼ lb. of butter (especially Hazelwood brand) is going up since yesterday from $1.20 to $1.35, likewise the price of ¼ lb. of Colonial margarine from 27 cents to 35 cents. Butter comes from Australia and the exchange was formerly much higher. What is the reason I ask the Hazelwood Company? Only because the price of coal and rice are going up? It is bad enough that we must eat a conserved, salty not fresh butter, but at least the price should be moderate.

I think therefore, that several housewives should buy more lard. But I hope these expensive prices will abate. The majority of the Shanghai population have very small incomes and with prices rising from 10 to 75 per cent. how are we to live?

HOUSEWIFE.

Shanghai, Feb. 23.

***The price of butter in the local market is governed purely by the fluctuation in the exchange, enquiry shows. Local importers purchase butter in Australia at prices quoted in sterling, which includes insurance and freight. Since the outbreak of the European war freight rates have increased, thus boosting the price of butter. Local importers keep very little stocks of butter on hand and they must work on replacement costs to protect themselves. Margarine is made from local oils, chiefly peanut oil. The scarcity of peanut oil has caused the price of that particular commodity to rise; dealers will only sell 100 piculs of peanut oil at one time. It is predicted that the price of margarine will rise to a high price in the next two months.—ED.

Reader's Cheese Experience

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The suggestion that large quantities of the stocks of food which local compradores are releasing on the market were bought long before the present exchange decline and constitute hoarded stocks finds considerable sympathy with me.

The last two packets of cream cheese which I bought from my compradore had to be returned as they were in a mildewed and inedible condition, obviously indicating that they must have been stored away for a long time—somewhere in the one-and-two penny dollar days. Local cold storage and refrigeration plants are of the highest standard but they cannot be expected to do miracles in the way of preservation for years. Neither can the local compradores expect that the public will continue to stand for this.

HOUSEHOLDER.

Shanghai, Feb. 26.

The Buses :
Complaint of Overcrowding

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Understanding that the number of passengers carried on the buses is controlled by the S.M.C. police, may I suggest that the latter take immediate steps to cut out this dangerous practice of overcrowding, especially on routes 10 and 17.

A few days ago I had occasion to travel on a No. 10 bus from Hart Road to the Bund. Bus licence covered 46 passengers. The number of passengers on board was 65. The conductor was powerless to prevent passengers from boarding the bus at various points—bearing in mind the motto the more the merrier—and the greater the "squeeze." The bus was so crowded that the conductor had to stand on the door step to collect fares.

Things are just as bad on route No. 17 and the situation is further aggravated by the fact that the conductors and policemen (Chinese) going on and off duty crowd this line during busy hours. I can only suggest that the bus company provides some other means of transporting their conductors and thus give the travelling public a run for their money.

The S.M.C. readily grant increases in fares proposed by the Bus Company but never see to it that the public get a run for their money.

And what about the smoke nuisance? Has the police dropped this? The smoke from buses No. 7 and 10 and 17 is not only nauseating but a danger to public health, and the sooner the S.M.C. take some action the better.

Here's hoping the S.M. Police will confine their efforts to the overcrowding on buses instead of concentrating their efforts on rickshaw coolies for contravening minor traffic offences.

I have no kick against the S.M. Police Department, but admire the work they are performing these difficult times.

SQUARE DEAL.

Shanghai, Feb. 24.

Hot Rice Distribution:
A Reader's Criticism

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I hate to be a critic of the methods of working of the Salvation Army in any way, but yesterday I was profoundly surprised with the utter lack of method used in the distribution of "Hot Rice."

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning I was proceeding along the Race Course Road when I noticed a large van approach at a speed a little faster than a very good walking pace for the average man. From the rear of this van packages of rice were given to any who could manage to keep up with the speed of the van or who could race up to catch up with it.

The result of my personal observation was this, that four very well dressed young men of the clerk or student type raced up after the van, caught up with it, and collected a package each, and considered it a great joke. Some obviously very poor beggars also appeared in the race, but failed to make it. A number of persons, who, to all appearances, were well dressed and fed managed to get a package which the majority of them put under their arms and walked off. I felt very convinced after my observation that some other method of distribution is essential if the people that the scheme is intended for are going to be reached.

I have a profound admiration for the Salvation Army work, I write with a twofold purpose; the one to draw the attention of the Salvation Army to the position and the other to draw the attention of the public to the position, so that we can give any assistance that we can to the Salvation Army in their very excellent work.

TIMOTHY.

Shanghai, Feb. 24.

Milk Powder:
Value of Glycinin

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—For the information of your reader CURIOUS, the following abstract from a report by Drs. Miller and Wen as published in "The Chinese Medical Journal" (Vol. 50, pp. 450-459) is submitted:

The protein of soybeans, which is known as glycinin, is a complete protein and contains all the essential amino-acids necessary for building up the human organism.....

Professor Rubber (Die Medizinische Welt, 1928) established by direct experimentation the fact that the protein of soybean is digested to an extent of 93 per cent. It being a complete protein means that human nutrition could be fully met by it from earliest infancy to old age, and that it is adequate for all needs even if no other protein were available.....

Its (soybean's) standing as an economical source of the valuable minerals and alkaline ash as also of the vitamins and lecithin is unapproached by other foods.

Much could be said concerning the nutritive value of soybean. The important consideration is to know how to utilize it in the dietary, so as to take advantage of its high quality protein, fat, minerals and vitamins; also how, since it is easily and readily digested, to prepare it in a tasty manner.

As one of the collaborators in the formulation of "Glycine," I may say that the question raised in the last paragraph of the foregoing abstract was the one for which effort was mainly exerted to find an answer. "Glycine Milk Powder" appears to be the answer on the basis of analysis and results obtained in hundreds of experimental cases.

Q. H. CHAN, M.D.

Shanghai, Feb. 26.

Work for S.S.P.C.A.:
At Yu Ya-ching-Canton Rds.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Not so long ago there was a good deal of publicity given in your paper to the distressing manner in which pig shipments to Shanghai were being handled. At that time there was some indication that the S.S.P.C.A. was an active organization and what we would like to know is whether the Society is still active or if it has slipped back to its old somnolent state.

If there is still a spark of life left in the Society could not some responsible officer pay a visit to the bird shops at the intersection of Canton and Yu Ya Ching Roads, and after a few days let the public know what he has achieved in the way of alleviating the suffering of the wretched animals kept in those shops.

Having had occasion to visit there today I was very distressed to find a series of small containers so closely packed with live frogs that those at the bottom must have been well nigh crushed. The condition under which the other animals are kept would revolt any decent person and it is time the Society took steps to remedy this once and for all.

BLUEBIRD.

Shanghai, Feb. 26.

Radio Amateurs:
A Piece of Advice

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Some of the local amateur radio transmitting stations should check up on their wave lengths, particularly XU8MC who frequently complains to K6PTN and OLD TIMER that he cannot get above the "noise" level which happens to be the B.B.C. programme on 19.66 metres.

These amateurs are always ready to render assistance in the way of passing on messages, therefore if this letter should catch the eye of the gentleman operating station XU8MC, there is no doubt but what he will check up on his two half-way antennae so as not to interfere with the enjoyment of others.

GENERATOR.

Shanghai, Feb. 26.

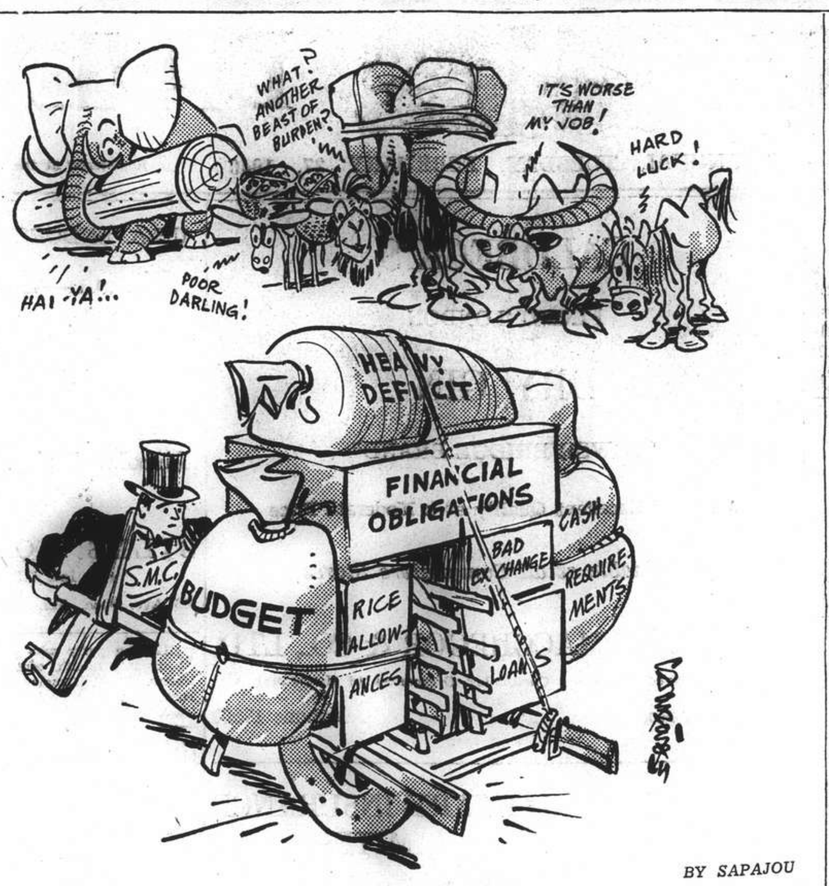
Rates Increase:
Shanghai Public's Role

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In every part of the world, the municipal administration is supposed to work for the public, but judging from the proposed new taxes here in Shanghai, the Shanghai public will be working only to support the Council.

WHAT NEXT?

Shanghai, Feb. 26.



BY SAPAJOU

A Bit Overloaded?

Ideal Church That Should Be

Sermon Preached in Holy Trinity Cathedral By the Rev. F. A. Skinner at Evensong Feb. 11

TEXT:—"*A glorious church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but—holy and without blemish.* Ephesians 5.27.

AT the beginning of this month's Cathedral magazine you will find an article entitled "The marks of a living Church." Evidently it was a talk given over the Wireless recently, and it is well worth reading. It has suggested the subject I want us to think about tonight, which is, "The marks of a dying Church."

But perhaps you will say, that is the very antithesis of the text I have chosen. That is true. It will help us, first of all, to look at the ideal Church, the Church that should be, and which by God's grace shall be. God's ideal for His people is that they should possess perennial youth. They might grow old in time, but not in strength and vigour. For "they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount us with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; they shall walk, and not faint." So says Isaiah, and the conception of God's people as possessing abundant life is developed in the New testament, where in the Gospels we see them portrayed under the figures of a life-giving river and a fruit-bearing vine. But in the Epistles, and especially in this verse, we are given a picture of the corporate body of believers, which forms the ideal Church, arrayed and adorned as the Bride of Christ. The already age-old Church, is described as "glorious—not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing;—holy, and without blemish."

Decaying Relic

To Christianity's critics, however, the visible Church presents another picture. There are in the world today not only isolated individuals, but also social and political groups, who hold that the Church is a fast decaying relic of medievalism. If all that they say is true then it is not the analogy of the fair, beautiful bride that fits the Church, but rather that of the old man described in the concluding chapter of the book of Ecclesiastes. You may recall the graphic picture of senile decay given us there, how the old man with all his powers—strength of limb, sight hearing, eating—all waning, as he totters to his long rest.

Well, we may expect enemies to thus describe the Church. As they reviled her Lord so they continue in the same way, and the Church is not to expect at any time, until her Lord returns, that she will find favour in the world. "If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you." That, after all, is what we are to expect from the world.

A Healthy Sign

But mark you, the severest critics are not its enemies, but representatives of the Church itself. And this is a healthy sign, for our critics demonstrate that the prophetic spirit, and the capacity for dreaming dreams and seeing visions has not left the Church. Self criticism is an indispensable life-necessity for such a body. They tell us that to a shameful degree the Church, in the confusion of the times, has become confounded as to its nature and mission. It has become a segment and reflection of modern society with all its respectabilities, entrenched interests, prejudices and hypocrises, only in a somewhat more dignified while more antiquated manner. They agree with our enemies in the criticism that the Church is losing vigour and freshness.

It appears to be growing old and decrepit. It is failing to be the clear witness and guide to the redemptive order of life for time and eternity that God has revealed in Jesus Christ our Lord. In the attack that modern science and philosophy has made upon the Church during the last half century it has been frightened, and has sought to reconcile Christian ideas with the influential philosophies of the day. Some of our leaders have been ready to sacrifice cardinal doctrines of the faith for the sake of being in tune with the time. The Church has resigned itself to a defensive attitude, and almost lost its message of the Gospel, which is the proclamation of salvation and victory in the name of God, and not in the name of cultural purposes or ideals.

Voice of Need

At least some good will come out of the present distress if it causes the Church to examine itself and rectify its faults and its failings. And surely the first thing that we shall have to confess is that the deafness of old age is upon us. No longer do we readily hear the voice of God. Can we honestly say that in any sense we are fulfilling His command to preach the gospel to every creature? No, as a body we have been deaf to God's voice, and there are more millions in the world today than there were fifty years ago. It is true that since the 18th century the missionary spirit of the Church is one of the most amazing movements in the history of the world. But if you read its history you will find that its efforts have largely been individualistic, and time and again it has failed because the body at large has been deaf to the voice of need.

Church is Deaf

The fact that the Church today is a world-wide community, a universal Church, is due largely to individuals of simple faith and burning love, and not to the co-ordinated action of the whole Church. Such action is needed if the problem of missionary enterprise in the non-Christian world today is to be met. Every Christian needs to unstop his ears in order that God may speak to him. How true it is that the fields are white unto harvest, but the labourers are few, and the reason is that the Church is deaf.

Sight of Christ

Then again there is dimness of sight. The Church cannot discern the times. The Lord walks upon the water, and His disciples see Him not. Their eyes are too intent upon the waves and billows around them. They are blind to the power that alone can save the ship. And we like them spend our time toiling in rowing, seeking by human effort to steer the ship through the storm, against the contrary winds, and our Lord passes by. St. Peter uses an expressive word in his second Epistle. He speaks of blindness of soul, of spiritual myopia, which is the ability to see only that which is near, and nothing that is far. The only cure for this kind of blindness is a fresh sight of Christ. We read "Thine eyes shall the King in His beauty, and the land of far distances. In seeing Him our vision is rectified, and no longer do we look upon that which is immediate and personal, but we look out upon a world of opportunity where we can use the talents and graces that God has given us.

Old Age

Timidity is a mark of old age. Change is distasteful, and it wishes for nothing more than to go on in peace and quietness. That is as it should be with an ageing human frame; but not so with the Church, which is a spiritual body. It should be as the warrior armed and ready for conflict, not as the old man who sits back in his chair to reflect on the past. Old age is generally more ready to talk about its past victories than to fight new ones; its golden age is past; its treasures are its memories. Not so the Church. For it the fight is still on; its golden age is still ahead; the only part that memory has to play is to stir it to greater victories. It is to forget the things that are behind, and to reach forth to the things which are before.

Yet another mark of old age is weakness, and sometimes distaste for life itself. The hopes of earlier years did not materialize, and ambition was drowned in a sea of failure. Further struggle is viewed as useless, and there is but to acquiesce in the strong currents of life. Is this spirit of defeatism abroad in the Church today? In asking the question let us remember that we are members of it, and that its failure is the failure of our individual lives. If it is to be different then we must be different. If it is to regain its youthful vigour then the change must first take place in us. We confess that the marks of old age is upon the Church; that its brow is wrinkled, that it is deaf to the commands of the Lord, that it is blind to the opportunities around, timid in facing the foe, enfeebled through lack of faith. But we know that as we its individual members are quickened into newness of life it can receive faith, hope, courage, power, and a new heart from Him who loves her, and who in His divine purpose has ordained that it should be "glorious, not having spot or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish."

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF FEBRUARY 27, 1870

From a report which we extract from the "China Mail," it will be seen that the Lahloo had a narrow escape on her voyage to Hongkong. She was thrown on her beam ends, and her ballast shifted, during a heavy squall, the night after leaving port, and her masts had to be cut away. She, however, was righted and reached port safely, under storm staysails.

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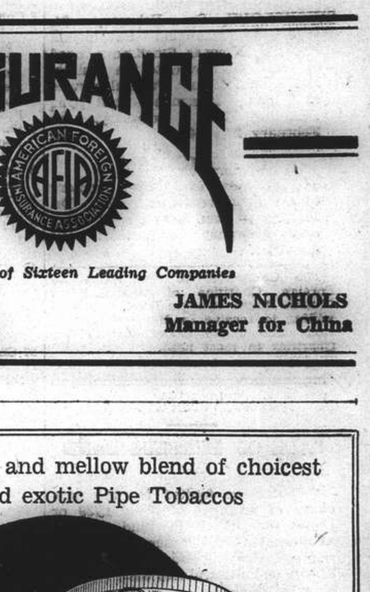

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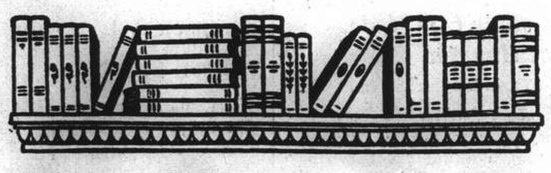

THE BOOK PAGE

From the League

WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY Eighth Year. 1938-1939. Economic Intelligence Service, League of Nations, Geneva.

War in Europe, continued war in China, intensified armament mobilizing capital and industry in leading industrial nations, tightening of an almost complete blockade against Germany, radical changes in Eastern Europe in the absorption of Poland and the Baltic states into German and Soviet economy, and attendant consequences of such tremendous trends and influences upon world economy, make this latest survey from the League of Nations Economic Intelligence Service so much the more valuable and interesting as defining the preliminary frame of present developments.

Cold print, statistics, graphs and the dry narrative of facts do not destroy the sense of inevitable tragedy, as though of an immense Greek drama, inherent in the story of European and world development in the year preceding the open declaration of war in Europe. Europe is the heart of the whole movement forward, with slight hesitations from political checks, springing up since the last European war started the acute "economic blizzard" of post-war depression.

The chief checks bringing recession derived from the Austrian anschluss and the Czech crisis, but recovery sprang up almost at once, though probably from a new cause, resolute rearmament, after the Munich settlement. In Britain, France and Germany the driving force came from resolve to prepare for or against another "Munich," while in the United States and Japan the causes sprang from reactions and internal roots. These are carefully studied in the survey, which adds a keen examination of imports and exports of countries producing primary products.

State Expenditure

The question of public finance and national income is also discussed. Enormous increases in government expenditure occurred in the United States in the effort to combat domestic problems of distribution, but chief interest perhaps now centres on the preliminary expenditures by the chief protagonists in the European conflict, notably Germany, France and the United Kingdom. Rearmament expenditure is given close study, and the revelations are somewhat shocking, though modest compared with military preparations now openly avowed. The development of social expenditure, cost of unemployment and public works, with the severe consequences on public debt, are carefully examined, and everywhere is shown the inexorable trend that bred Fascism, i.e. the making of the State the chief dispenser of wealth, public organization followed up by greater state control with greater state responsibility.

State expenditure, by its growth to telling proportions, brought consequences to the supply of money and the capital markets. In factual manner the monetary policies of certain industrial countries are discussed, notably the Reich and Italy as against the "free" economies of France, Britain and the United States, and also the monetary policies of certain agricultural countries. The United States' agricultural "planned economy" is sketched without comment, but the obvious inference is disquieting in its severe restrictions rather than better distributive trends.

Barter System

Production and prices afford illuminating inferences and the chapters on primary and industrial production, with prices compared, teach much. Germany's controlled economy allows for simple price control, but it is disclosed that where prices have apparently shown hardly any rise, they have indeed increased, while there is a vast and even alarmingly serious deterioration of quality in goods, with buying power simply negatived either by direct rationing or almost confiscatory taxation. The chapters on German economy in this phase make specially interesting reading in the light of the Allies' hopes to achieve their war aims largely through blockade.

This particular question of prices offers the problems of wages, labour, its demand and its residue in unemployment or displacement. Germany started her rearmament almost immediately on the advent to power of Herr Hitler and his Nazi régime. At first the older system of "free economy" was bolstered by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht's systematic clearances. Very soon, even under Dr. Schacht's tenure of German economic control, the system deteriorated into the barter method. It so happened that German sales of manufactures and capital goods did not balance her purchases, and before long the customer States sought to combat that balance even at the cost of indebtedness in Germany's favour, in order to maintain economic relations with former customers with free exchanges.

Standards of Living

The survey quite readily admits in its array of the facts that although German workers' standards on the eve of the present war were circumscribed as compared with British and French, the German workers did enjoy a new level of well-being which, if the alternative of unemployment under pre-Hitler conditions is kept in mind, no doubt offered real advantages to the workers concerned. One point emerges: The Germans in 1938-39 had already felt acutely the problem of labour shortage and displacement, the need for adjustment and redistribution. Under the Nazi régime the difficulty was in part solved by the mobile Labour Corps, but even this did not quite compensate where time and practice were the only cures.

The survey next discusses population and migration, birth and death rates, the changing age-distribution of population and its pressing effect on industry, capital and labour supply. Clearly there emerges the salient fact that the war of 1914-18 cut a wide swathe into the populations of the combatants now again engaged in war.

World Trade

Chapter VII deals with international trade and foreign exchanges, covering world trade during recession and recovery, rearmament and world trade, balances of payment, movement of gold and capital and the consequences on foreign exchanges. The next chapter, on commercial policies, illuminates the records already covered. The United States' Trade Agreement programme and the liberalization of trade is carefully studied, and its review comes in striking contrast with the disruptive influence of the German "barter method and system of blocked clearances." Germany's trade drive, its method and consequences, are concisely studied without many illusions. This study is further expanded in the final chapter, which considers the economic effects of war, rearmament and territorial changes. The Sino-Japanese conflict is not forgotten, but treated broadly in the sense of immediate disturbance.

The indexes are comprehensive and there is a considerable number of tables and diagrams. The survey is certainly worth study and keeping for reference against the findings of events.—C.B.

The Great Trek

REFUGEES A Review of the Situation since September 1938. By Sir John Hope Simpson, K.B.E., C.I.E. Royal Institute of International Affairs. London. 3/6.

The problem of refugees is one that is becoming more and more acute every day, and there is hardly a country left in which it has not been felt in one way or another in the last two years. The present review deals comprehensively, within the narrow compass of 114 pages, with the situation as it existed at the beginning of World War II. The scope is world-wide, and to local readers possibly the pages dealing with refugees in China—Chinese, Russian and those from Germany and Austria—will be of special interest. The author deals compendiously with Chinese migrations resulting from the present undeclared war:

> The vast movement of refugees into the Western provinces would probably be impossible without some government help. Official refugee stations have been established on the Hunan-Kweichow border, where road money is given to the destitute, who are told where to go and what to do when they get there. The migration is effecting a revolution in the industrial balance in China, as industry is being developed throughout the Western provinces, partly by encouraging the refugees to produce articles for local consumption under a widespread system of co-operative societies, and partly by the removal of whole industries. As soon as hostilities broke out in Shanghai, the Government persuaded industrialists to move their plants to the interior, and were prepared to pay subsidies towards transportation and other expenses. Some of them did move their factories to, or establish branches in, the interior. Architects, contractors, and engineers of all kinds have since flocked to Yunnan, Kweichow, Szechuen, and even Shansi, to develop the hitherto undeveloped provinces.

Sir John goes on to describe the westward movement of Chinese universities and secondary schools. Altogether, he refers to the movement into the Western provinces as the brighter side of the picture.

> ....For many thousands there was no such escape, and there was nothing to be done but to remain within the fighting zone.

Closed Doors

Undoubtedly the European war has to a large extent limited the migration of certain types of refugees, notably Central Europeans, and countries which have hitherto been open to foreign settlers have of a sudden closed their doors to such influx. Not only have the belligerents, of necessity, shut the gates, but neutral countries have found it expedient, for economic and other reasons, to adopt strict legislation of control. While it may be said that the whole problem is growing in complexity, the present review sheds valuable light on the situation as it was, in the various countries affected by refugee movements, at the time of the crisis of 1939 which preceded the war.—V.M.

New Fiction

When Age takes a page out of the book of Youth and emulates all the feats that in this workaday world are considered as strictly reserved for the young, then things are likely to happen! And so they do in Valentine's **"Youth in Revolt"** (Ward Lock, London. Colonial Edition. 3/6). When Geoffrey Herapath, easy-to-please father of two grown-up children, decided it was high time for him to break away from a perfect shrew of a wife, live his life alone and endeavour to treat the members of his family as he should have done years previously, he quickly realized that the experiment he was toying with was likely to burn several people's fingers. But by a little judicious string-pulling, unknown to the rest of the family, he was enabled to bring them all—separated and going their various ways—together again. Valentine has a deep knowledge of human nature and the clever and breezy way in which he has handled this yarn will be appreciated by all readers. Well written, full of piquant situations, this is a tale that enhances Valentine's already fast growing reputation as an author of considerable skill.—F.A.P.

Books Received

With the White Cross in China By Harley Harmsworth MacNair (Vetch, Peiping. $7.50) **East Versus West** By P. Konanda Rao (Allen & Unwin, London. 10/6) **Hitler Speaks** By Hermann Rauschning (Thornton Butterworth, London. 10/6) **War and Soldier** By Ashihei Hino (Putnam, London. 8/6).

That which I wish to guard against—the impression that I wish should not be entertained anywhere, either in this country or out of it—is that while there is in England a fervent love of peace, an anxious and steady desire to maintain it, there should not exist the impression that the manly spirit of Englishmen is dead—that England is not ready, as she is ever, to repel aggression and resent injury, and that she is ready to defend her rights, although she never will be found acting aggressively against any other power.—LORD PALMERSTON.

The Russian Forces Lose a Tank

One of the many tanks claimed to have been captured by the Finnish forces from the Russian invaders is seen pictured in a wintry setting behind the front lines. The Finns, past masters of the art of camouflage as recent fighting has proved, are seen in white overalls against the snowy background while one soldier even sits a white pony.

Canadian War Measures

First Division Abroad to Have Incorporated Due Proportion of Corps Troops, 7,000 Strong

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

ANNOUNCEMENT of the selection for despatch overseas of the First Squadron of the Royal Canadian Air Force to proceed abroad on active service was made by Mr. Norman McLeod Rogers, Canadian Minister of National Defence, within 48 hours after it had become known that the First Canadian Contingent had safely landed in the United Kingdom and also only a few days after Canada's Prime Minister had announced details of the gigantic scheme for the training of thousands of Empire airmen in the Dominion. [A Reuter message from London, states that the first contingent has arrived—Page 7.]

In making his announcement over a nation-wide radio hook-up, Mr. Rogers stated that "this Army Co-operation Squadron of the Royal Canadian Air Force is in addition to the special Canadian Squadron of the Royal Air Force which has been formed from Canadian pilots now serving with the Royal Air Force in England."

In order that the First Canadian Division may carry its full weight in the Army Corps of which it will ultimately form a part, the Canadian Government, in consultation with the British Government, has decided to despatch overseas a due proportion of Corps Troops, in addition to the Division itself. Further to permit the First Canadian Division to be administered as a Canadian entity certain administrative units will also be sent. The total of all extra divisional units which will go abroad will amount to between 6,000 and 7,000 men, stated Mr. Rogers. "They will include medium and field artillery and an artillery survey unit, engineers, signal units, army service corps, ordnance corps and certain base details. Hospital units will also be included to care for Canadian casualties, and a fully equipped dental company will be sent to ensure adequate dental care for all Canadian Forces abroad."

Detailing Canada's military efforts to date, the Minister of National Defence stated that the personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy had reached a total of over 5,000 men, the present strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force was now over 8,000 officers and men, and was growing rapidly, and that since the outbreak of war more than 65,000 men had been enlisted in the Canadian Active Service Force, exclusive of Headquarters Staff or the numerous administrative and instructional details.

Canada's Defence First Charge

"The first charge upon Canadians is the defence of Canada and this responsibility is far greater today than it was a quarter of a century ago," stated the minister. "In this war we can no longer rely for safety on our distance from the battlefields of Europe. As a result of improvements in the weapons of modern warfare, Canada is in far greater danger of attack than in 1914." The form of our war efforts in 1939 must differ materially from that which was made in 1914, he added.

The First Canadian Division proceeded overseas supplied with complete personal equipment which included the new battle dress. When it operates in the field it will have full mechanical equipment supplied from Canadian sources as far as this is possible. Mr. Rogers pointed out that in a country such as Canada, the need in peace time "is not to burden the state with vast supplies which might never be used, or which would deteriorate or become obsolete before use, but to see to it when a crisis does arise, that industry is swiftly organized to meet the challenge. Under the leadership of the War Supply Board and with the co-operation of Canadian industry and labour this challenge has been met.

Emergency Met

"In several short months, we have been able to meet the emergency of supplying complete personal equipment to the Expeditionary Forces and of organizing at the same time for further production in other directions in co-operation with the British Purchasing Mission."

In conclusion, Mr. Rogers pointed out that Canadians are not a warlike people. "It is not our custom to support large peace time concentrations of men or military equipment. We are a people who regard war itself as hateful. We covet nothing which belongs to others, but only wish to go our own way in peace. Our geographical location, our position alongside a great and friendly neighbour with an outlook closely resembling our own has kept our thoughts in the way of peace. But when peace is threatened, when our free institutions themselves are challenged, Canada can gird for war. She did so 25 years ago, with the proud achievements of which we are all aware. She does so again today.

"We are pledged to the defence of freedom whatever the sacrifice may be. It has been said that patience is the essential virtue of this war. To patience I would add the quality of steadiness and the will to endure until the victory is won. Those of us who are entrusted with the responsibilities of Government at this time will do our utmost to ensure that the war effort of our country is a true expression of the steadfast faith and determination of the Canadian people."

Health of Armed Forces

In its war efforts, the Canadian Government has shown itself fully appreciative of the necessity of maintaining the health of its armed forces as well as the necessity of safeguarding the health of industrial workers to assure the fullest efficiency in the production of war materials. This is in addition to the adequate provisions which have been made for the establishment of Canadian hospitals and convalescent quarters, staffed by Canadian doctors and nurses, to attend to war casualties.

Particular attention was taken at the outset to make sure of the health of recruits to the Canadian navy, army and air forces. Not only was the health of a recruit required to be passed on by three separate doctors, but X-Ray plates were taken to check against any sign of tuberculosis. Up to December 9, as many as 54,120 recruits had been X-Rayed and of 31,010 plates carefully scrutinized by competent radiologists, less than one per cent. showed any sign of tuberculosis or of any open lesion. This low percentage speaks volumes for the high standard of health among Canadians.

The hygiene of the Canadian troops has been carefully looked after. Housing conditions, nutrition, exercise and also recreation and rest have been carefully planned. The view has been taken that men removed from their usual environment and civilian way of living, and subjected to discipline, are at first living under a nervous strain so that recreation must be supplied them.

Skill of Specialists

In connection with the Canadian medical services overseas, Mr. Norman Rogers recently stated that "we are taking full advantage in this war of the services of science and the skill of the specialist." We expressed his gratification at the response of doctors and nurses, "including the most widely known specialists in the Dominion" to the call of war. "Much was learned in the last war of the impact of active service on the soldier, of the wounds which he suffers in his body and of those other wounds which cannot be seen, but which can be no less damaging in their effects."

Due to the lessons learned between 1914 to 1918, Canadian medical science can face this new ordeal with much deeper knowledge of actual needs. As an instance the Minister of National Defence stated that "in order to provide facilities for taking care of injuries to the brain and conditions of nervous disorder which resulted from war strain, so prevalent in the last war, the Department has decided to provide a special hospital unit which will be situated in the war zone." By this means, he said, treatment will be given with the least possible delay. "The medical staff and nurses will be selected from outstanding specialists in neurosurgery and in the treatment of neurological cases. By the provision of this hospital we believe it will be possible to obtain a high percentage of recoveries from war strain and brain injuries."

Through the Technical Advisory Committee of the Department of National Health and the Dominion Health Council, steps have been taken to ensure industrial hygiene and health along specific lines. Careful consideration has been given to this important subject and representations have been made with the hope of rendering assistance to industry through the War Supply Board to whom has been assigned the responsibility of increasing production and maintaining its output.

Canada will benefit by the studies of industry and of the British Government of the many shortcomings and handicaps which existed during last war and which greatly hindered industry in its war work, says a Government statement. War industries in Great Britain and in Canada entered this war determined not to allow these experiences to be repeated, says a government statement.

OUVRAGES SUR

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South Rhodesia's Part In War Defined

London, Feb. 25.

Discussions in London regarding Southern Rhodesia's part in the Empire's war effort have been concluded satisfactorily and plans have been made for the best possible use of her air and ground forces. This is disclosed in a Dominions' Office announcement today.

It states that as the Governments of other dependencies must be consulted, it is not possible to give details yet. The announcement adds. "The long-standing association between the Colony's military forces and the King's Royal Rifle Corps will be continued.—Reuter.

First Sea Lord Visits Trawler Base

London, Feb. 26.

Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord, examined the base of Britain's trawler fleet on the north-east coast during a tour of inspection yesterday. He congratulated the officers and men of these ships, which are doing yeoman work daily in sweeping enemy mines off Britain's coasts.—Havas.

Unionist Wins Cambridge University By-Election

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 26.

The Cambridge University by-election, caused by the death of Sir John Withers, resulted: Dr. Avehill (Independent Conservative) 9,340 votes: Prof. J. A. Ryle (Independent Progressive) 5,386 votes.—Reuter.

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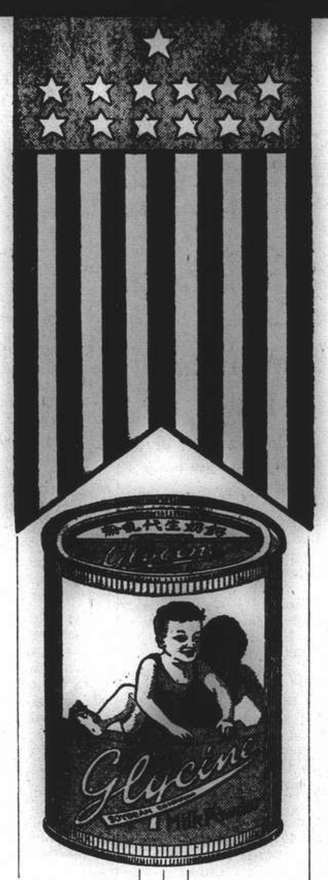

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THE SPORTS PAGE

World of Sport at Home

Another Unique Football Record for Plymouth; Summer Soccer in England Suggested

By Charles Watrey

London, Feb. 5.

SINCE the days of Drake, Plymouth has a host of records to its credit and probably one will survive longer than the unique football distinction it has gained in this war of being the only place in England, Scotland and Wales to stage a League football match on Saturday, February 3, 1940. Counting English and Scottish Regional games, friendlies and Cupties, 56 games were down for decision, but only Plymouth Argyle *v.* British City was played—this produced 13 goals (10-3)—though course were cancelled.

This represents a record hold-up for soccer since the Football League was founded by William McGregor in 1888. Football experts all believed that the wipe-out on January 23 when only seven fixtures out of 59 were fulfilled, would never be beaten, and yet seven days later the hold-up proved even worse. These continuous postponements of Regional matches have thrown the fixtures into chaos, particularly the South "A" and South "B" which were due to be completed on February 3. Norwich have as many as five games outstanding with not a chance of playing them. Indeed the fixture muddle is unlikely to be unravelled this season. The Football League have ordered all postponed and abandoned matches to be replayed. Suggestion to the Football League: Tell the clubs how it is to be done. Thank goodness that it is not a normal season when Cup ties upset League programmes and postponed Cup ties make a still worse mess of the fixtures.

Players Hard Hit

Clubs and players have taken many hard knocks since the war started and this wholesale postponement—or is it to be cancellation?—of matches will further impoverish them. Some thousands of pounds have been lost at the turnstiles and I am afraid the hard-up players will forego their match fees.

I wonder whether the authorities will permit them to be paid as compassionate grants. Possibly they would hesitate to create a precedent of this sort lest it might be abused; but the circumstances are so exceptional that I think it is a question which ought to be considered.

I understand that the League authorities believe that the clubs will welcome the opportunity to play off postponed matches in the evenings during March and April.

Summer Football?

Clubs all over the country are rebelling against the apparent inactivity of the football authorities and many of them are urging immediate action in an effort to secure some kind of competition to take place at the end of the present season.

The latest to move is Mr. Stanley Seymour, Newcastle director, who suggests a summer cup competition among, say, the four leading clubs of the eight regional sections. Some of the Lancashire clubs, however, are opposed to the idea of restricting the competition to the leading clubs. They contend all clubs should compete. Stock City's chairman, Mr. H. Booth, is putting a suggestion before the League Management Committee for a summer tournament.

Tottenham Hotspur cup competition ideas are: Meeting of twenty southern clubs to be called to discuss a cup scheme for the south, running from May 4 to June 1. Their suggestion is for four matches on May 4, eight on May 11, four on May 18, two on May 25 and final on June 1. The gate receipts to be pooled. Fifty per cent. from each match in general pool to be divided at the end of the competition among the twenty clubs taking part.

Personally I doubt if we shall have summer football.

Cutting the Rugby Losses

It is now considered unlikely that any attempt will be made to fulfil all the Rugby League fixtures this season. Only three games have been played since the Christmas holiday and many of the clubs are opposed to midweek matches. Although there has been a suggestion that summer-time football be permitted, leading officials consider that it is impracticable. The League secretary, Mr. J. Wilson, states that in view of the fact that many clubs have already lost several players for military service and that many more will be going within the next two months, it has been felt that matches between weak sides would not attract big enough gates to make summer football worth while. The Lancashire County Committee has already decided to hold a knock-out competition to follow the competition of the League programme and the Yorkshire Country is expected to follow suit when they meet in Leeds shortly. It is considered probable that only the most important of the postponed League matches will be played.

There were only a couple of Rugby Union matches on February 3—in the West. In a bright and attractive match at Torquay the Athletic defeated a Royal Navy XV by three goals and three tries to one penalty goal and one try. Neath proved far too experienced for a R.A.F. XV and gained an easy victory by two goals and six tries to one try. The Air Force forwards were beaten in the scrummages and this gave the Neath backs, who handled the ball well, a decided advantage.

Worst Racing Season

Racing is experiencing the worst jumping season in memory and it is estimated that jockeys alone have lost £10,000 so far in riding fees. It is now February 5 and there has been no racing since the Christmas meeting at Windor, thirteen meetings, with 126 races, having been abandoned. Owners have been denied the opportunity of trying to win £14,980 in stake money but the jockeys have suffered most. Usually a jockey's fee is ten guineas for a winner and five for a loser. With a dozen horses to a field fees for the 126 races would have amounted to about £10,000.

The National Hunt Committee will, if possible, sanction further meetings under National Hunt rules after March 25 the date of the opening of the flat-racing season. The only meeting after that date at present in the National Hunt fixture is Liverpool, where also flat races are to be run.

No announcement can yet be made because the Jockey Club plans for flat-racing are not yet known and because the Government's permission has to be obtained for all race meetings. The replies to the Jockey Club circular letters to racecourse owners asking them whether their courses would be available for flat-racing are due this week. It is expected that a provisional fixture list will be issued a week or two later, and then some announcement by the National Hunt Committee could be made. There is little support in official circles for mixed programmes. It is pointed out that few courses are able to stage flat-face and jumping events on the same day.

Uncertainty over Cricket

Nothing has yet been done to call a meeting of the Advisory Committee to discuss the question of county cricket in any form next season. Sir Pelham Warner, acting as secretary of M.C.C. recently made it clear that while M.C.C. were taking no steps to arrange first-class cricket for next season they were ready, if the Counties desired, to get the committee together for discussion. Surrey C.C.C. were prepared to do this but Sir Pelham explained that it was rather early to make any definite move. It is felt that if first-class cricket of any sort suddenly became possible, fixtures and arrangements could speedily be made. Yorkshire, the champions, and a number of other countries, have already said, quite bluntly, that they will not play county cricket next season. The problems are time, players, travel and pitches. County matches could hardly be of less than two days.

As in football, the majority of the younger players probably will be in the Services before the end of next summer.

There will, however, be some cricket, quite a lot of it. As far as is practicable leading London weekend clubs will carry on. It is also likely that from time to time teams bearing a county label will be got together for Saturday or Sunday games against clubs or against Service teams.

On "Liquidating" Athletes

The German Cycling Federation has sent the following statement to Italy relating to the recent death of the well-known German champion cyclist Richter: "Our friends are aware that Richter is no more among the living, and in the interest of the branch of sport to which he belonged, it is considered necessary to explain the circumstances of his death. Richter, whose qualifications as a cyclist require no praise, committed a crime on his last visit to Switzerland for professional reasons. He exported marks from Germany to that country on behalf of a Jew from Cologne. By acting in this manner he placed himself outside the pale of the German people and, naturally, of German sport as well. As a result his death was provoked (sic). It was not explained whether Richter committed suicide or was executed.

The Boat Race at Henley

The Boat Race at Henley on March 2 naturally excites little interest as this is not an official meeting and the crews are having little training. Cambridge is using its boat of last year and will only have two days' practice on the Thames. The present weather conditions could not be worse for rowing.

Volleyball Season Opens on Friday

36 Teams Entered in Men's And Women's Leagues

Competition in the twelfth annual Invitation Volleyball League sponsored by the Foreign Y.M.C.A. will get under way on Friday. A total of 36 teams have entered in the men's and women's leagues, with the majority of participants taking part in the men's second division.

Foreign and Chinese teams are in evidence and the twelve teams listed in the women's competition augur well for a successful season.

In the men's senior section there are only six teams. The Anglo-Chinese Alumni have entered two teams. Absent from this year's competition are the Navy Y.M.C.A., last year's champions, who went through with sweeping victories.

The complete list of teams in the year's league follows:—

"A" Division

Anglo-Chinese Alumni "A," Anglo-Chinese Alumni "B," Merry Fellows, Whites, St. Georges "A," and Foreign Y.M.C.A.

"B" Division

Ming Teh, Iron, Twenty-Seven, Riverside, Betar "A," Betar "B," Aurora, Navy Y.M.C.A., Hazelwood, Woo Brothers, Russian Regiment, S.V.C., Italian Navy, Hong Yee, Saints, Sokols, Russian Club, St. George "B" and Foreign Y.M.C.A. Giants.

Ladies Division

Sokol, Ming Teh, You Hsing, Erin Villa "A," Erin Villa "B," In Uno, Betar, Brit Hahayl, "Y" Aldesi, "Y" Whites and "Y" Blues.

Oxford, Cambridge Draw 4-4 at Hockey

London, Feb. 26.

Oxford and Cambridge drew 4-4 at Cambridge yesterday in the annual inter-'varsity hockey match. At half-time, the score was 1-1. A spirited rally in the last ten minutes gave Oxford two goals, enabling them to kill Cambridge's 4-2 lead.—Reuter.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Season's Last Paper Hunt

Picture shows the start of the Hunt which was held in the Minghong country on Sunday with (r. to l.) A. J. Hickmott, C. N. Abbott and H. Maitland leading. The winner, Eric Maitland, jun., overtook them later.

Skottowe Cup Play Over Week-End

Seaforths, Clube Lusitano And East Surreys and Lido In Semi-Finals

Lido and East Surreys, probably the two strongest teams in local football, will meet for the first time this season in the semi-finals of the Skottowe Cup on Saturday afternoon at the Canidrome, beginning at 2.30 p.m. In the other bracket Seaforths will play Clube Lusitano on the following day at the Racecourse and the winners of these two tussles will play off the final sometime next month.

The Surreys have made vast improvement lately. Their defeat of the Association Sportive Francaise in the previous round by a one-sided score of 5-1 aroused the attention of the followers of the game and this clash is going to attract one of the biggest crowd.

Seaforths will most likely win the right to play in the final as the Portuguese team is at present crippled by the absence of Marcal and Oliveira.

Two First Division games are also scheduled to take place this week-end. On Saturday the Recs will play the A.S.F. and on Sunday morning S.F.X. will be pitted against Tung Hwa at the Canidrome.

Tsz Ling Cup Finals

The final of the Tsz Ling Cup is also on this week-end's programme of fixtures. The match will be held on Saturday at the Race course between the Italian Navy and Maccabi. The sailors are favoured to win over the Maccabeans, although the latter are among the best in the Third Division.

Mr. Torry Wilson will present the trophy to the winning team after the encounter.

Complete fixtures for this week-end follows:—

Saturday

Tsz Ling Cup Final.—Italian Navy *v.* Maccabi, R.G. 1, 3 p.m.

Skottowe Cup Semi-final.—Surreys *v.* Lido, Canidrome, 2.30 p.m.

1st division.—S.R.C. *v.* A.S.F., S.R.C., 3 p.m.

Reserve division.—P.T.H. *v.* S.R.C., R.G. 2, 3 p.m.

2nd division.—Ching Hwa *v.* French Forces, Kiaochow, 3 p.m.

3rd division.—3 Cuits. *v.* Aurora, Aurora, 3 p.m.; Oarsmen *v.* Russ. Club, R.G. 5, 3 p.m.

Sunday

Skottowe Cup Semi-finals.—Lusitano *v.* Seaforths, R.G. 2, 3 p.m.

1st division.—S.F.X. *v.* Tung Hwa, Canidrome, 10.30 a.m.

2nd division.—U.T.P. *v.* J.A.C., Kiaochow, 3.10 p.m.; Row. Club *v.* Russ. Regt., R.G. 1, 3 p.m.

3rd division.—Old. West. *v.* Xaverians, R.G. 5, 3 p.m.; Hotspurs *v.* R.A.M.C., Kiaochow, 1.45 p.m.

Flying Shuttles Win Badminton League

Taking 73 Sets of 81 Earn Championship

The Flying Shuttles crowned their season's efforts in the Badminton League last night when they captured the Men's Division title by scoring another 9-0 triumph at the French Club against the C.S.F. "B" to aggregate a record which will be impossible for the other teams in the competition to duplicate. The Chinese team have earned their championship; their only defeat was at the hands of the C.S.F. "A" when the latter put up an inspired fight in the second round to beat the Flying Shuttles by 5-4. With the exception of the loss of five sets in this encounter, the league champions dropped only three others, one to the C.S.F. "A" in the first round and two to the Union Church.

In the other clash of the evening, the C.S.F. "A" played an away engagement to emerge triumphant by 5-4 against the Union Church. The results of last night's meetings put the Shuttles on top with 73 sets out of 81, the C.S.F. "A" in second place with 54 out of 78 and the Union Church in the next position with 44 games won out of 81. Though there is one more week of play, these positions will not be affected as no leading team can overtake the one above it.

Some very close competition was seen at the Union Church with the visiting French Club seniors just gaining the edge over the home team. Once again, the leading couple of the C.S.F., Berents and Meise, gave their side a tremendous advantage by winning their engagement. They were thoroughly extended, however, as they met Lionel Kew and N. D. Chelmis, and they barely ran out victors by 15-12, 15-12, 4-15.

For the losers, G. D. Chelmis and G. G. Clarke were the only winning couple as they took the measure of the Flood and McKinnon in a thorough manner by 15-7, 15-7, 15-12. The French Club possessed a powerful third couple in Hansen and Jorgensen, whose victory in straight sets gave the C.S.F. the decisive points.

British Army XV Beat French 36 To 3

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Paris, Feb. 26.

In the first Anglo-French rugby encounter since 1931, the British Army yesterday defeated the French Army by 36 points to three. The British team was brilliant. All members of the side were English, Scottish, Irish or Welsh Internationals.

The British forwards, who were much heavier than the French, got the ball going constantly. Their three-quarters made good use of opportunities, whereas the French, perhaps awed by the reputation of their opponents, were hesitant. They were always defending, after the first fifteen minutes.

Outstanding British players were Wooller, the Welsh centre-quarter, who scored three tries, and Jenkins, full-back, who converted six tries. Cranmer, Sayers, W. Davies and Guest also scored tries. France's only score was a penalty goal by Theirs.—Reuter.

C.C.C. "Reds" Meet Surprise Defeat

American Club Ladies Take Odd Game in Three In Ten Pins League

The Columbia Country Club "Reds," present leaders in the Shanghai Ladies Ten Pins League, met a surprise defeat at the hands of the American Club yesterday evening in the latter's alleys by the odd game in three. Had the Columbians succeeded in winning two games from the Americans they would have the title clinched and their final match against the Foreign "Y" Women"s Sports Section on Friday would not have any bearing in the championship.

As it is, the league-leading "Reds" need to take one more game to finish the competition at the head of the standing. The "Y" must obtain all three remaining strings in order to overtake the "Reds."

The American started out well by winning the opening game with a fairly wide margin of 696-641. In the second session Mrs. Ryan bowled badly and amassed only 92 pins. Mrs. Kwok also showed up weakly, netting 117. These play endangered the position of the homesters. However, Mrs. Gregor of the visitors followed with a low score of 110 and gave the opponents a final advantage of 651-645.

In the third game both sides improved. Mrs. McDonnell, who is the leading competitor in the contest, chalked up 196 pins and led the Reds to turn the tables on the Americans by a narrow 745-737 score.

Miss Hykes was the best performer with a triple of 505. She was in fairly consistent form and made improvement in every string.

The Marines Ladies completed their fixtures with another defeat at the hands of the Columbia Country Club "Blues," who won all three games. With the exception of the first string which was separated by 22 pins, play was one-sided.

The Results

Yesterday's complete results follow:—

Marine Ladies

Mrs. Allen	136	91	153	380
Mrs. Johnston	163	151	117	431
Mrs. Stuart	176	106	123	408
Mrs. Hommel	114	124	146	384
Mrs. Kuhn	127	160	157	444
	716	632	699	2,047

C.C.C. "Blues"

Mrs. Gray	173	123	162	458
Mrs. Bourne	104	153	174	431
Mrs. Cardwell	148	150	182	480
Mrs. Dalton	176	144	106	426
Miss McIntyre	137	135	155	427
	738	705	779	2,222

American Club

Mrs. Ryan	116	92	140	348
Mrs. Kwok	121	117	131	369
Mrs. Lamneck	165	143	124	432
Mrs. Deegan	141	135	154	430
Miss Hykes	153	164	188	505
	696	651	737	2,084

C.C.C. "Reds"

Mrs. McDonnell	160	133	196	489
Mrs. Hale	112	139	171	422
Mrs. Gregor	129	110	122	361
Mrs. Frondorf	102	126	123	351
Mrs. Geibel	138	137	133	408
	641	645	745	2,031

Present Standings

	Won	Lost
C.C.C. Reds	16	5
Foreign "Y" W.S.S.	14	7
American Club	10	11
C.C.C. Blues	10	11
Marine Ladies	4	20

League Records

Individual
Single Mrs. Deegan 220
Triple Mrs. McDonnell 543
Average Mrs. McDonnell .. 164 17/18
Team Single C.C.C. Reds 793
Team Triple C.C.C. Reds 2367

Open Darts League Championships

R.A.S.C. Have Commanding Lead, But East Surreys and Police Teams Press

As a result of the past week's play in the Shanghai Open Darts League the Royal Army Service Corps representatives have taken a narrow but definitely a commanding lead in the table. They played but one match and that was against the powerful dart wielders from the East Surreys Sergeants' Mess whom they beat by 2-1 and thereby consolidated their position. They are now two points clear ahead of their nearest rivals, Carter Road Quarters, but they have the added advantage of having a match in hand on the present runners-up.

The Carter Road VI had a bad week securing only two points out of a possible six being defeated by 2-1 by both the Shanghai Fire Brigade and the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The East Surreys fared rather well obtaining seven valuable points out of a possible nine but they met their masters in the present leaders after a close and interesting encounter.

Louza Blues, last year's winners of the trophy, are holding their own and are now in the fourth rung of the ladder and although they have only 25 points from twelve matches they have been defeated in matches but twice since the inception of this season's struggles. Actually they are better placed than the two next teams above them, having played less games and it will come as no surprise at all if, during the next few weeks, they make their usual devastating drive that will take them to the title once again.

Little change has been noted in the lower half of the league and it is of interest to observe that only nine points separate the final fourteen teams.

D. A. Cumming of Wayside still remains high individual scorer with 176 to his credit.

Team Standings

Latest standings follows:

	P.	W.	L.	P.
Royal Army Service Corps	14	12	2	32
Carter Road Canteen	15	11	4	30
Sgts. Mess East Surreys	14	8	6	26
Louza Blues	12	10	2	25
Gaol	13	9	4	24
Garrison Sgts. Mess	14	7	7	23
Area Details	14	8	6	20
Cpls. Mess Seaforths	12	8	4	18
Sgts. Mess Seaforths	13	5	8	18
Wayside Station	13	5	8	18
Police Club Reds	11	5	6	17
Corps of Military Police	12	5	7	17
Shanghai Fire Brigade	14	5	9	17
Shanghai Volunteer Corps	15	5	10	17
Pootoo Road Station	12	7	5	16
Royal Army Medical Corps	12	6	6	16
Shanghai Recreation Club	12	4	8	16
West Hongkew Station	12	4	8	15
Triple Darts Club	14	4	10	14
Central Club	12	2	10	11

Shanghai Golf Club

The March Monthly Cup will be played for on Saturday and Sunday, at Seekingjao—Conditions 18 Holes Medal: "A" Class Scratch to 12, "B" Class 13 to 24.

Hole in One Made At Hungjao

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. G. Smith-Wright, when playing with Mr. A. Ricketts, T. W. Gubb and C. O. Cumming, did the 7th hole (the Punch Bowl) in one stroke. This four ball match was marked by exceptionally low scoring, particularly in the first half when the best ball score was 26, as follows:—

	3, 4, 2, 4, 3, 3, 1, 4, 2—26
Par	4, 5, 3, 5, 4, 3, 3, 5, 3—35

Armed Robbers Escape By Scant Minutes

Police from Central station narrowly missed staging another sensational coup of armed robbers at 7.20 last night when they arrived at the scene of a robbery at 383 Honan Road just a scant few minutes after the robbers had fled. Seven men, two armed with pistols entered the premises, a large ham shop, just as the shop assistants were counting the day's cash. One of the shop employees who had been upstairs during the robbery managed to sneak out and give the alarm, which was phoned in to Central Station. The gang in the shop must have employed lookouts, however, for when the police raced to the scene the robbers had just decamped, leaving part of their loot on the floor in their haste to escape.

Chinese Farmer

The bravery of Sung Chong-ling, 39-year old farmer of Tah Chuen Village, Chuensha, Pootung, may cost him his right leg. Sung arose to sound the alarm by striking the village gong when armed robbers raided a neighbour's house at 3 a.m. Sunday and was shot in the right knee by one of the bandits. After a boat ride of several hours he finally arrived in Shanghai at 8 a.m. yesterday and was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. Doctors fear that the delay in receiving medical attention may cause Sung's leg to be amputated.

Increased Activity on Western Front

Germans Developing Attempts At Surprise Attacks

Paris, Feb. 26.

"There was increased activity of scouting elements in several parts of the front between the Moselle and Saar Rivers," this morning's communique released by the General Staff announced.

The Germans sent out more patrols than usual yesterday, and resumed their surprise attacks, particularly in the sector East of the Saar and Nied Rivers. Although they came very near French outposts, there were no clashes.

Royal Air Force units carried out successful flights over Bremen, Hamburg, Heligoland, Borkum and Sylt.

French planes took photographs over German territory, while German machines succeeded in flying over France, concentrating on Alsace.—Havas.

TEL 70785 DOUMER 9 RUE DOUMER
HELD OVER! Last 4 shows. at 2.00, 4.30, 6.45 and 9.15 p.m.
JEANETTE MACDONALD and NELSON EDDY in
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To-morrow Only!
JEAN HARLOW in
"SUZY"
40 cts., 60 cts. and 85 cts.

Uptown
To-day at 2.30, 5, 7 and 9.15 p.m.

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FAMOUS NEGA VODKA SINCE 1901
A New Basis for Cocktails
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Robert YOUNG
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Wed. and Thursday
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44cts. 65cts., 85cts.
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NEVER SAY DIE

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TO-DAY!
RULERS OF THE SEA
Douglas FAIRBANKS, Jr.
Will FYFFE
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Wed. and Thursday
ILLEGAL TRAFFIC

Floor show nightly, modern dance music, charming hostesses, famous American ham and eggs.
DEL MONTE
The Livest Spot in Shanghai

HAI-ALAI
TO-DAY at 7.30 p.m.

Events 1-8:	Events 9-16:
1. FERNANDO	1. OSA
2. ICHASO	2. ALBERDI
3. DONOSTI	3. GARATE
4. ECHANIZ	4. OLASO
5. URANGA	5. GURIDI
6. TABOADA	6. ENRIQUE

ASTOR
To-day! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.00 p.m.
Miss CHEN YUN-SHANG'S
Biggest Hit Since "Hwa Mu-Lan"
"CHING LIANG YU"
(Stall) 60 cts. (Bal.) 80 cts., $1.10

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ALL NEW ADVENTURES!
"This is the best Tarzan picture I have ever seen!" says EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS, Creator of Tarzan
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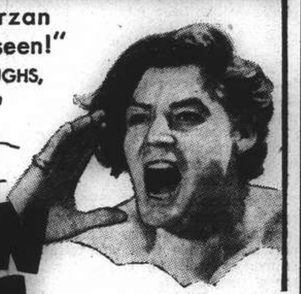
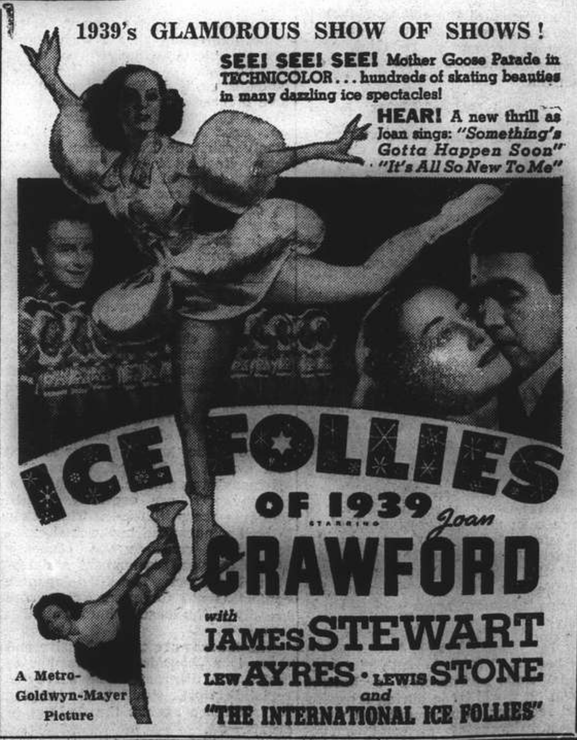

TARZAN FINDS A SON!
A Thundering New Drama of TARZAN THE MIGHTY! THE ULTIMATE IN THRILLS!
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER · MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
Plus the wonder boy TARZAN, JR. (John Sheffield)
ADDED: News of the day, Marine Circus—(in Technicolor) (A Pete Smith Speciality)

1939's GLAMOROUS SHOW OF SHOWS!
SEE! SEE! SEE! Mother Goose Parade in TECHNICOLOR... hundreds of skating beauties in many dazzling ice spectacles!
HEAR! A new thrill as Joan sings: "Something's Gotta Happen Soon" · "It's All So New To Me"

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A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

Japanese Military Services Plan Huge Expansion

Large Sums Asked For; Estimate of Five Year Armament Plan Made Known; Army Benefits

Tokyo, Feb. 26.

IN addition to huge appropriations for current military expenditures, notably in connection with the so-called China Incident, which during the coming year alone total over Y.6,800,000,000, the Japanese army and navy plan this year to press for supplementary votes totalling Y.5,950,000,000 to carry out a fresh strengthening and arms replenishment programme spread over the next five years, in continuation of the schemes which have been under way since 1937.

In this connection, it is necessary to remember that once the Japanese Diet has approved and passed the votes for any undertaking spread over a term of years, the relevant appropriations cannot be debated in any future Diet session, unless the original plan has been altered.

Of the total Y.5,950,000,000 asked by the two services, the army requires Y.3,621,000,000 and the navy Y.2,329,000,000. The army plans to expand nearly Y.1,190,000,000 on the reorganization of its air-force while the navy will devote over Y.1,105,000,000 to new construction, according to the "Miyako Shimbun."

Details of the army's programme are given as follows:

Defence Replenishment

	Approximately Yen
1940-41	
Improvements of fortifications	5,950,000
Improvement of arms	18,700,000
1941-42	
Improvement of fortifications	5,950,000
Improvement of arms	510,000,000
1942-43	
Improvement of fortifications	5,950,000
Improvement of arms	630,700,000
1943-44	
Improvement of arms	53,125,000

Reorganization of Army Air Force

1940-41	435,750,000
From 1941-42 to 1945-46	612,000,000

Improvement of Armaments

1940-41	420,750,000
From 1941-42 to 1945-46	183,600,000

Restoration of Arsenals

1940-41	289,000
1941-42	695,000

Improvement of Drill Grounds, Rifle Ranges And Bridges

1940-41	17,000,000
1941-42	3,995,000
1942-43 to 1943-44	5,950,000

Building Adjustments

The adjustment of land and buildings, started in the 1922-23 financial year, will be completed in 1941-42 at a total cost of Y.47,600,000.

Work on the restoration of barracks and other buildings is to be completed in 1945-46. (Expenditures to and including the present financial year have been Y.37,400,000). Expenditures after the 1939-40 period will amount to Y.3,910,000.

The restoration of defence works will be completed in 1945-46 at a cost of Y.5,950,000.

Details of the Navy's programme are as follows:

Ship Construction

	Approximately Yen
1940-41	357,000,000
1941-42	386,750,000
1942-43	380,800,000
1943-44	289,000,000
1944-45	62,540,000
Improvement of Sea and Land Equipment	
1940-41	163,895,000
1941-42	138,839,000
1942-43	75,395,000
1943-44	38,675,000
1944-45	32,725,000
Improvement of Naval Air Forces	
1940-41	79,322,000
1941-42	78,200,000
1942-43	72,250,000
1943-44	28,900,000

Funds for Refitting

The refitting of vessels will be completed in the 1944-45 financial year. Expenditures from the 1940-41 financial year will be Y.58,990,000, while special repairs to vessels will be completed in the 1941-42 financial year. Expenditure in the 1940-41 financial year will be Y.13,889,000 and Y.9,911,000 in the 1941-42 period.

The installation of new electric batteries in submarines will be carried out in two years at a cost of Y.17,000,000 in the 1940-41 financial year and Y.850,000 in the 1941-42 period.

Replenishment of war supplies will be completed in 1944-45 with costs, after 1940-41, figured at Y.23,800,000.

Work on the construction of tide observatory stations along main sea routes will be started in the 1940-41 financial year. It will be completed in 1942-43 at a total cost of Y.53,550,000.

Expenditure in research in hulls, engines and arms in the 1940-41 financial year will be Y.59,500,000, and in 1941-42, Y.29,750,000.

The replenishment of war supplies will be completed in 1951-52. Expenditures after the 1940-41 year will be Y.11,900,000.—Reuter.

Learning Costs in Japan Increase

School Clothing Prices Double in One Year

Tokyo, Feb. 26.

Parents who are anxious to give their children a higher education are finding the cost of learning skyrocketing in Japan.

It is estimated the cost of preparing a child for secondary school this year is twice as high as it was a year ago. The greatest increase is noted in the rising cost of school clothes. Since Japanese school children wear dark-blue or black military-type uniforms to their classes, little prospect of cutting unessential items is seen.

A survey made at the Fifth Prefectural Girls' High School in Tokyo shows that a complete uniform costs about Y.330 this year as against Y.185 a year ago. In addition, the price of such school items as pencil boxes, sharpeners, scissors and erasers has risen between 20 and 30 per cent. Tuition fees have remained unchanged, however, and there has been no increase reported in the cost of school books.

Education officials, worried by the situation which will come to a head this spring when the new term opens, are urging savings wherever possible. Pupils are encouraged to go bareheaded rather than purchase new caps and principals are suggesting the handing down of old uniforms to younger entrants.—United Press.

Japanese Mobilization Plan Approved

Tokyo, Feb. 26.

A draft of the commodity mobilization plan for the next fiscal year starting in April was explained by Mr. Kakichi Takeuchi, president of the National Planning Board, at an executive session of the budget committee of the House of Peers this morning.—Domei.

U.S. Envoy Expected In Chungking

Chungking, Feb. 26.

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Nelson Johnson, is expected to arrive at Chungking at noon on Thursday, according to a telegram received at the American Embassy here today.

The Ambassador, accompanied by Judge Helmick, Major McHugh and Mr. Sydney Lafoon, after arriving at Kunming by train from Hanoi via the French-owned Yunnan Railway, proceeded by motor car on February 24 via the new Yunnan-Szechuen highway.

The party is expected to arrive at Luchow, in west Szechuen, on Wednesday, states a telegram received from the Ambassador.—Reuter.

Peiping Regime to Be Reorganized

Local Control Reported To Have Been Agreed on In Recent Meeting

Peiping, Feb. 26.

It is reliably learned that Mr. Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the "Provisional Government" in Peiping, will leave for Nanking around February 27 or 28 to attend the 8th conference of the United Council, which is scheduled to be held on March 1.

The purpose of this meeting, it is reported, is to solve all the pending questions between the "Provisional Government" in Peiping and the "Reformed Government" in Nanking. The United Council will be dissolved after holding its 8th conference.

It is also learned that Mr. Wang Keh-min will attend the Central Political conference which is scheduled to be held at Nanking on March 6.

It is reported that the "Provisional Government" in Peiping will be reorganized after the projected Central Government comes into existence.

The new organization will be known as the North China Political Council, under which there will be seven bureaux-Secretariat, Bureau of Finance, Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Bureau of Communication, Bureau of Auditing, and Bureau of Investigation —and six offices namely, Office of Interior, Office of Finance, Office of Reconstruction, Office of Industry, Office of Civilization and Office of Pacification.—Reuter.

War Councillors Meet in Tokyo

Tokyo, Feb. 26.

War concillors discussed pending questions at a meeting this morning at the Imperial Palace. Emperor Hirohito attended the meeting. Later, the war councillors attended a luncheon given by he Emperor.—Domei.

Fighting in Nanning Area

About 2,000 Japanese Troops, Supported by Tanks And Planes, Launch Attack on Wutang

Chungking, Feb. 26.

DURING the past week, the Japanese have launched attacks west and northeast of Nanning, in the nature of diversions, which, at present, are unlikely to result in major operations, according to the latest Chinese field dispatches from the southern Kwangsi front received here today.

Japanese forces west of Nanning, it is recalled, pushed westward on February 22, reaching as far west as Chuli, southwest of Funan. Following a Chinese counter-attack, however, it is stated, the Japanese column withdrew to the southeast, in the direction of Tatang, on the main highway south of Nanning.

Japanese troops at Santang, ten miles northeast of Nanning, on the morning of February 24 launched an attack against Chinese positions at Wutang, seventeen miles northeast of Nanning, the dispatches continue.

Approximately 2,000 Japanese troops are said to have taken part in the attack, supported by field guns, twelve tanks and nine warplanes. They are reported to have employed wing movements, in an attempt to encircle the Chinese positions. Fighting slowed down after an engagement lasting 24 hours, it is added.

The Chinese claim to have destroyed eight tanks and two field guns in the battle.

On the highway between Nanning and Yamchow, the dispatches declare, Japanese forces on February 24 and 25 launched vigorous attacks against the Chinese troops which cut the highway south of Nanning, in the vicinity of Tatang and Siaotung. Fighting is said to be going on at present in the area.

West Suiyuan Operations

Chinese forces have captured Patzepulung, a strategic point on the highway east of Wuyuan, according to a Chinese field dispatch from the west Suiyuan front.

In an attempt to cut off communications between Wuyuan and Paotow, it is stated, Chinese troops launched an attack at Patzepulung on the night of February 20. After bitter hand-to hand fighting, they captured the town on the following morning, the dispatch adds.—Reuter.

Chungking Bans Petrol Use

Tokyo, Feb. 26.

A ban on the use of gasoline put in effect by the Chungking Government and reported in messages reaching here from Hongkong was ascribed by Japanese naval observers today to the successful bombing of the Yunnan Railway.

The observers pointed out that the Japanese naval air force had made sustained attacks on the railway since December 20, with the result that all the major railway bridges had been destroyed.

More than 50 Chinese planes had been shot down in Kwangsi and Yunnan since December 22, the observers added. The planes included three shot down at Liuchow on December 22; two at Kweiling on December 23; four at Chikiang on December 25; two near Nanning on December 22; two at Kweilin on December 28; 22 at Liuchow on December 29; one at Mengtez on December 30 and fourteen at Kweilin on January 10.—Domei.

D.A.R. Hold Washington Birthday Dinner

The annual Washington's Birthday Dinner of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held on February 23 at the American Women's Club. The usual respect paid to the memory of George Washington was offered with dignity and grace by our Chapter Regent, Miss Bess Hille, following a delicious buffet dinner simply served and subtly decorated in the national colours—blue glass and silver against California pepper berries. The speakers of the evening, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Roberts of St. John's University presented jointly "An American Civilization," "Our Changing Institutional Life, and the Arts," and patterned in the manner of an Alfred Moyes trilogy, an exquisite piece of collaboration.

Mr. Roberts struck an opening chord upon the unity of civilization and touched gracefully and simply those traditions and personalities which have been the bulwark of our nation, pointing generously to those daring a divergency of action. Mrs. Roberts' treatment of "The Arts" was distinctly in a major key, mentioning the extraordinary growth and governmental interest within recent years toward music, painting, drama, prose-writing, and poetry, and their new birth through and despite the mechanical agencies of radio and silver screen. She spoke of the renewing influence "When one is entirely removed from whatever is troublesome." The urge to clear vision, away from confusion and gave the astonishing figure of 5,000 creative artists now at work in America under the W.P.A.

To complete the February calendar the usual monthly sewing party for Chinese refugee babies was held at the home of Mrs. A. M. Dunlap on the second Wednesday, our time-honoured D.A.R. day. Thirty ladies were present and again felt the deep enriching of friendliness with the group of German emigrees now so warmly a part of Shanghai's community life.

Hankow Starts Fund For Finland

Hankow, Feb. 26.

Hankow has organized a Fund for Finland. Donations are being sent to a local Swede and contributors include several Germans.—Reuter.

Nazis Censor Mail For Britain

Letters Posted Here Pass Through Nazi Inspectors Before Reaching England

Postal matter sent from Shanghai to England has been passing through the hands of the Nazi censors and has been arriving at its destination bearing the German censorship stamp. This fact was revealed to the "North-China Daily News" yesterday by Mr. B. Rozenbaum, general manager of Millington, Ltd., who disclosed that a letter addressed to the Indian & Eastern Engineer Co., Ltd., 57 Market Street, Watford, Herts., had been opened by German censors somewhere between Shanghai and England. In addition to this letter, which was of a business nature, a personal letter, addressed personally to Mr. Millington in London, was similarly censored.

For some time, the Shanghai office of the publishing firm has been sending originals of letters intended for England marked "via Canada," and to insure delivery has been sending duplicates of the letters without any routing directions marked on the envelopes. These duplicates have presumably been forwarded through Siberia, and it was a duplicate of a letter mailed in Shanghai on December 2, last year, which was inspected by the Nazi censors. The local office was also informed that voucher copies of the "Far Eastern Engineer" mailed from Shanghai in November and December had never been received in London and it is thought that they may have fallen into German hands.

Pass Through Poland

Questioned by the "North-China Daily News" yesterday Mr. A. M. Chapelain, Postal Director in Shanghai, said that he had received notification of similar occurrences from the British Consulate-General here. He could advance no specific reason why the letters should pass through German hands, unless it was because they had been passed through Poland and thence through Germany by Russia. Before the European war started mail via Siberia passed through Warsaw and Berlin on its way to England. Later, when the fighting in Poland began, the mail was routed through Riga and the Baltic states. The war in Finland caused this route to be changed again and now the present route which trans-Siberian mail should take after leaving Russia is through Rumania and Italy and then via steamer to England.

Another case has been reported in London, wherein a letter addressed to Mrs. T. Benson, Hyde Road, Waterloo, Liverpool, which had been posted in Shanghai in November, 1939, arrived at its destination with the same Nazi censorship stamp affixed to it. One explanation given by a London postal official was that the mail boat may have been intercepted by a German sea raider and the mails sent to Germany for examination.

Municipal Orchestra

Satisfying Programme at Lyceum on Sunday

Another of those wholesome and satisfying programmes was given by the Orchestra on Sunday. Sibelius's Second Symphony and the Grieg Piano Concerto should appeal to anyone who has a taste for the richly coloured and warmly emotional in music. The Orchestra played splendidly throughout the evening.

Sibelius' Second is, I believe, the only symphony of this composer readily available in the library of the Municipal Orchestra. This is unfortunate as all seven are worth a place on the programme, important and diversified as they are in character. The First and Second are frankly romantic in outlook, and conventional to the extent that the classical prescription in form is utilized. Perhaps they are the most appealing, and the Fourth least so by reason of its bleak concentration. The great Seventh, in one movement, is generally linked with the symphonic poem "Tapiola" as akin in language.

The Orchestra's broad-shouldered production of the Second on Sunday came as a revelation. No special praise can be given to any one department as all were equally good. Perhaps the most, tangible triumph was the punctuation of the difficult text of the second movement. Here, Sibelius was made reasonably coherent.

Grieg and Others

It is always a pleasant experience to be led on a voyage of re-discovery of a well-known and hackneyed work by a master exponent. When Toscanini plays Beethoven; Beecham, Delius; Gieseking, Debussy; yes, and even Rachmaninoff, Rachmaninoff (meaning the C sharp minor), a new and vital exposition occurs, which is no more or less a reincarnation in sound of the original conception of the composer.

To some extent, Miss Ada Lvoff applied this principle to the Grieg Piano Concerto. She demonstrated that this charming work is just as attractive when the cantabile passages are given a measure and breadth sometimes overlooked by virtuosi eager to pounce on the portions provided for their benefit. Miss Lvoff has a delicate, and for want of a better term, a most sympathetic touch. Nevertheless, there is no getting away from the fact that the Concerto is a work which also demands brilliance, produced by an unbendable technique. From this viewpoint, Miss Lvoff was less satisfactory. Some of the essential four-square rhythms, which admit of no other playing than the plain requirements of the printed notes, could have had a firmer, a clearer and a more pointed handling. As a result, the conductor was given the task of knitting in the loose ends of tempo variations between the soloist and his flock—not always successfully.

We have often heard Miss Lvoff in concerted works. Is it not now time for her to treat us to a recital of her own, in which she could allow free rein to her undoubted talent and individuality?—H.

Russian Killed in Concession Fire

Fell Into Flames When Roof Of Godown Collapsed

Funeral services for the late Mr. Grigory Borissuck, Russian member of the French Concession Fire Brigade who was killed during a fire which destroyed a Chinese godown at 5 Rue Chusan at 9.30 a.m. Sunday, will take place at the Russian Church in Rue Corneille at 9 o'clock this morning. Following the church services he will be buried at Zikawei Cemetery.

Mr. Borissuck met his death when he fell into the blazing inferno in the godown's interior when the roof of the building collapsed.

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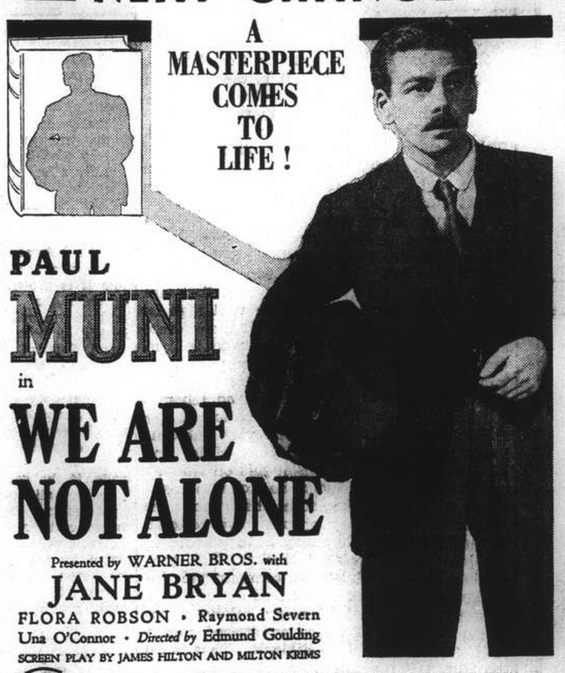
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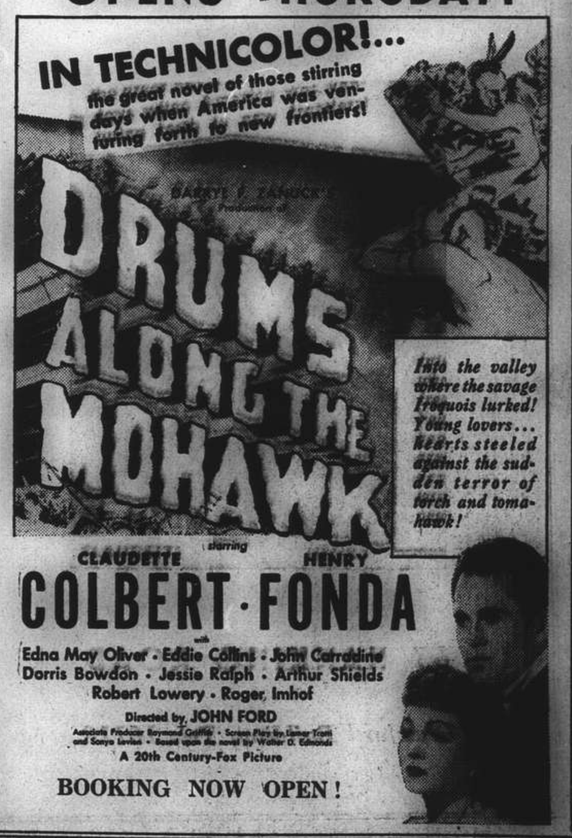
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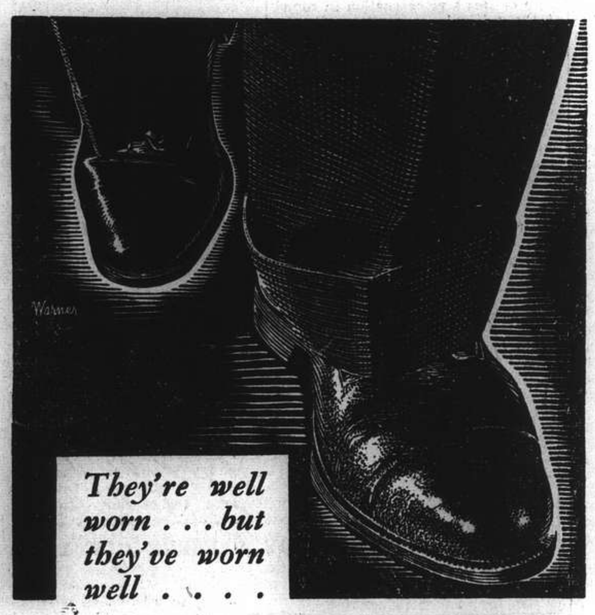

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SCANDINAVIA CONFERS

The Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Norway and Sweden at Copenhagen over the week-end has brought about results which were easily to be anticipated, for in the communiqué which was issued after the meeting all that was stated was that which had been said individually by the leaders of the three conferring countries. The wish has been expressed for an early end to the Finnish-Soviet hostilities, and a peaceful solution which would safeguard the entire independence of Finland. In addition to this the Foreign Ministers affirmed their unanimity with regard to neutrality, denying that their attitude was in any way due to pressure, and expressed their determination to demand respect for their neutral territories according to the rule of international law. They also decided to raise serious objections to, and try to remedy the violation of principles of international law in naval warfare, which inflicts considerable losses on neutral States, which only want to maintain their legitimate and necessary sea trade. They decided that their governments must support each other in negotiations with the belligerents on this subject, and the communiqué concluded that the Ministers were convinced that, unless war ends before great disasters occur, relations between nations will be so embittered that a lasting solution will become difficult. They would, therefore, welcome all efforts to bring about negotiations among the belligerents with a view to a just and permanent peace. Finland is to be left to fight her own battle, despite the fact that it is the fight of the whole of Scandinavia. The fact that it was not included in the conference of ministers, though it was in the earlier meeting of the heads of the four States prior to the Soviet invasion, clearly demonstrates that the Finns are to be left to their own devices, with the hope, of course, that they will win, and possibly also the desire that, in the event of defeat, a satiated Russia will leave the conferring nations alone, even if only for the time being. Such aid as can be given to Finland will undoubtedly be given so long as the giving does not irritate the Soviet or the Reich.

The denial that the three Scandinavian countries have been subjected to pressure from any side must, of course, be accepted, but it must nevertheless be borne in mind, that while pressure may not have been applied in the form of the spoken or written word, the proximity of such powerful and unscrupulous neighbours as Russia and Germany constitutes in itself a form of pressure the importance of which cannot for one moment be denied. It will consequently take more than a little effort to convince the outside world that the policies of the Scandinavian countries are not formulated with a weather eye upon the potential threats to their existence which undoubtedly exist and which may be put into operation whenever it suits the purpose of M. Stalin or Herr Hitler, and there is this further to be said about it: tread they never so lightly their very existence is imperilled until the Allies have by their victory brought peace and stability to Europe. The intention of the Scandinavian nations to pursue a common policy of neutrality, impartially and independently with all States is most praiseworthy, but the realist will ask: can they possibly hope to do it? The question is answered by what has happened to neutrals since the commencement of hostilities. Not one of the emphatic protests which have been made has secured the slightest diminution of the campaign against their shipping which Germany has ruthlessly prosecuted from the very commencement of the war. Not one single representation on cognate subjects has secured anything but the polite murmurings of regret,—and that not too often,—and the immediate resumption of the practices against which objection has been raised. The Scandinavian countries are faced by two aggressor Powers determined to disregard the rights of neutrals so long as that course of conduct appears to give them any advantage in the struggle with the Allies. Those are the cold, unpleasant facts of the situation, and as matters at present stand, Denmark, Norway and Sweden stand helpless before the Power which is busily engaged in destroying their shipping and ignoring those self-same neutral rights for which the Scandinavian Ministers have announced their intention to secure respect. It must be remembered that the old political values which secured for the smaller nation the right to live are in danger of being destroyed; they will, in fact, disappear should Germany prevail against the Allies.

It has been contended by the German propaganda machine that it is the desire of the Allies to extend the theatre of war by bringing the Scandinavian countries into this war. Nothing is further from their wishes. With such an extension of hostilities would come the necessity of supporting Scandinavia in its fight with Germany, and possibly Soviet Russia, and the disposition of their forces over large areas, together with the maintenance of long lines of supply across the North Sea, which would only be maintained effectively by heavy concentration of naval forces in an area in which they are most vulnerable. It would be well nigh as difficult for the Allies to support their forces in Scandinavia should they have to be sent there, as it would be for Germany to maintain an invading army in Great Britain which was one of the hare-brained schemes attributed to the fecund imagination of *der Fuehrer*. There is in fact no very substantial guarantee that, should Herr Hitler and M. Stalin decide upon onslaughts on Norway and Sweden, much could be done to assist them save to make sure that upon the advent of peace they should have restored to them whatever they may have suffered in the loss of territorial integrity. The conclusion of the ministerial communiqué includes the statement that unless the war ends before great disasters occur relations between nations will be so embittered that a lasting solution will be difficult. That is all too true, but the time has not yet come for discussions of peace. Herr Hitler made that quite plain in his latest broadcast; Allied statesmen have made it no less clear, for there can be no peace which is to be merely a breathing space in preparation for another campaign of aggression by Germany, but one in which this menace shall be removed once and for all. War is becoming much too expensive to permit Germany throwing Europe into it once each generation. It is to be hoped that it will not be a peace of bitterness, but if that is to be the only one which will bring Europe security again, it can be the only one acceptable.

The Beggar Nuisance

The scheme evolved by the Shanghai Municipal Council for the elimination of the beggar trouble will be welcomed as a constructive piece of work which appears to be capable of being carried into execution. The weak side, of course, is that it has to depend upon the charity of this very charitable Shanghai which will be called upon to provide an annual sum of one-and-a-half lakhs of dollars if the work is to be done efficiently. So far as the rehabilitation of the beggars by educational means is concerned there is not the slightest doubt that a large proportion of the thousands of indigents who infest the local streets can with expert assistance, such as the Salvation Army is well qualified to give, be put into a way of again earning their own living. There will still remain that numerous class of professional beggar which in the years before the outbreak of hostilities gave the authorities very considerable trouble. At one time it was the practice to pick these people up and transport them quite a distance outside the Settlement limits. They very soon found themselves back again in the city and all that had been accomplished was to put them to a certain amount of inconvenience. These people, thoroughly well organized, and having spent their lives in begging, will probably present the most difficult problem, for they are not beggars by force of circumstances, but people who have adopted the profession as a recognized method of gaining a livelihood. If it is intended to keep them in the beggar camps until they are affected by a change of heart so well and good. If otherwise, they may look upon their temporary residence in the camps as a sort of holiday with everything found, and immediately upon their liberation for one cause or another, revert to their old method of earning a living. In view of the large number of destitute who are so by virtue of untoward circumstance this should not in any way be allowed to detract from the probable success of the scheme which the Council puts forward. It is only mentioned to indicate, however, that the problem is not quite so easy as it would be if the professional beggar did not form an important proportion of the people who hang about the streets dependent upon the alms of the kindly disposed. Some method of dealing with them will have be devised to make sure that the activities of some of these gentlemen who arrive at their pitches in rickshaws, will be brought to a termination.

Silvertown Speaks

The interruption of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech by a man and a woman with the cry of "We want Mosley for peace," will undoubtedly be seized upon by the German propagandists as showing large support for Nazi doctrines in England and a desire for peace. That British Fascists do exist is a fact which has been known for years. The democratic Government of Great Britain allows them to exist as part of the Opposition, which has been destroyed in Germany, and the fact that these two people were allowed to voice their opinions is but another demonstration of that freedom of which the ordinary German residing in his own country is deprived. But even more striking than this isolated demonstration at Birmingham is to be found in the by-election which took place last week at Silvertown near London. The gentleman's agreement not to contest by-elections during the continuation of the war, was not adhered to by the smaller parties and upon the death of Mr. J. Jones, former Labour member for the constituency, the Communists and the Fascists decided to contest the election against the candidature of Alderman J. H. Hollins. Why they decided to do so is not plain, though it may be assumed that, owing to the nature of the district, the two parties thought they might stand some chance of making an imposing demonstration against the Government. They did nothing of the sort. Mr. Hollins secured 14,343 votes, and his opponents, the redoubtable Mr. Harry Pollitt, prominent Communist, and Mr. Thomas Moran, the Fascist, obtained a little over 1,100 votes between them, both having to forfeit the customary deposit for failing to obtain a sufficiency of votes to save their money. At the general election Mr. Jones polled no fewer than 18,177 votes, and his opponent, a Conservative 4,276. The fact that a considerably smaller poll was a feature of the by-election may be taken as a sign that the electorate was completely satisfied with the policy of Labour in refraining from opposing the Government during the war, and that there was in the minds of the voters little fear as to what would be the result of the election. The fact that so prominent a Communist as Mr. Harry Pollitt failed to obtain more votes than he did is important as indicating that Silvertown failed to come up to Communistic expectations, while Mr. Moran's 151 votes shows exactly what that constituency thinks of Sir Oswald Mosley and his political creed. The workers will have none of either the Communist or the Fascist. Silvertown has said "a plague on both your houses," and has demonstrated that its voters stand solidly in their determination to back this present fight for democracy. The fact that Silvertown is a purely working constituency adds considerable significance to the result.

Whisky Problems

A sleuth from one of the local wine and spirit dealers recently performed an excellent piece of detective work in a spiritous manner and unearthed large stores of whisky masquerading under well-known proprietary names which had been no closer to the banks and braes of Scotland than Hongkew. One thing he discovered was that there was no lack of properly labelled bottles owing to the inquitous business of trading in labelled bottles for refilling purposes. In Japan, where a serious effort has been made for years to produce a decent brand of whisky on the Scotch style, a serious difficulty has been experienced. Like all products, war exigencies have affected Japanese whisky distillation with results which may profoundly affect quality. According to the "Osaka Mainichi," there "are two places where Scotch whisky is made. One is, of course, Scotland. The other is a little town with the non-Gaelic name of Yamazaki, situated in the highlands that lie between Osaka and Kyoto." Originally, barley used to be imported from Scotland but now it is grown in the Yamazaki vicinity, and although the liquor is distilled far from the land of the heather and thistle, it has a sound Scotch ancestry and is claimed to possess a sound Scottish flavour. Aged in the cask for 12 years is the claim attached to the best brand but Japanese self-sufficiency has resulted in the fact that only the casks are now imported. The war is altering this method. Charred sherry barrels were brought in from abroad, which, after containing whisky for a decade or so have to be recharred and put back in the sherry trade, if the gastronomic editor of this journal is to be believed. Imports are now under the rigid control of the Japanese Government and sherry casks may no longer be imported. With the stoic determination of a race not to be defeated by government restrictions, experiments are being conducted to find a type of barrel which will meet the necessary conditions formerly provided by imported sherry barrels, but there is a plaintive hint in the article that whatever may be the scientific standard of the distillation process, the seal set on the perfection of the product and its competition with brands produced among the heather of Scotland, is largely dependent on those time-worn barrels now unobtainable.

"GREAT RIVER" OF GENESIS

During the next few years British engineers in Iraq will be performing a valuable and complex task in the Biblical lands by the Euphrates—fourth of the rivers of Eden. They are to construct the so-called Habbaniyah escape for the protection of farmers and peasants between the Euphrates and Tigris, who have suffered severely in the past when floods have burst the Euphrates' banks. This "great river" of Genesis, with its brazen-sounding name, is the longest in western Asia. It rises in the Armenian highlands, and flows down along a wandering path of 1,750 miles to the Persian Gulf. Babylon of the towers stood upon its banks. Ten miles to the west of its present course, in a waste of desert, are the mounds of Ur of the Chaldees. At Larsa reigned King Arioch, who fought in the Battle of the Kings, and was afterwards defeated by Abraham. The new works are near Ramadi. At certain times of the year—notably about March when the snow melts in spring on the Turkish hills—floods pour down the Euphrates, the banks burst near Lake Habbaniyah, and water sweeps across the plain, washing away mud huts, destroying crops, and cutting the road from Damascus to Bagdad. The Habbaniyah escape has been devised to prevent this periodical disaster. Two British firms are responsible—Messrs. Coode, Wilson, Mitchell & Vaughan-Lee are the consulting engineers who drew up the plans, and Messrs. Balfour, Beatty & Co. the contractors carrying out the work.

The consulting engineers, explaining the scheme to a representative of The "Observer," said that an inlet channel is to be made between the Euphrates and the extensive Lake Habbaniyah. When floods come down in force, the opening of a regulator will allow water to pass from the river into the lake, and so relieve the pressure in the Euphrates. If the lake gets too full, and can hold no more river water, the regulator of a new outlet channel at the far end of Habbaniyah will be opened and the level of the lake lowered. Surplus water then flows away down the outlet channel, as through the waste-pipe of a bath, and runs across low-lying swampy land to a depression in the desert where it evaporates. Meantime, the lake can take more flood-water from the Euphrates.

Later, it may be possible to make another channel back to the river from the lake and impound the flood-water for irrigation purposes during the summer months. The present scheme, however, is likely to take four years: it will be necessary in the course of it to shift as much as 7,600,000 cubic metres of soil. The great stone-built regulator of the inlet channel will have twelve openings and gates, and its counterpart on the outlet channel four fewer.

Excavating machines do a great deal but approximately 2,000 men will be employed. Habbaniyah, incidentally, is an important air centre, both military and civil, and the work is being undertaken in the vicinity of the R.A.F. station there. The entire scheme is to cost about £885,000.

IN PARENTHESIS

Bath Night

THE profiteer's wife was describing her new house. "Oh, it's lovely," she said. "An' you should see the bathroom. Marble floors, showers, 'ot an' cold water, an' tepid as well. It fair makes you long for Saturday night."

* * *

In The Barber's Chair

"THAT will be a shilling, sir," said the barber.

"A shilling?" asked the customer. "That's a lot for a shave, isn't it?"

"Well," said the barber. "Look at the extra labour nowadays."

"Extra labour? What extra labour?"

"Why, sir, what with the war and business slacking off and income-tax going up, people's faces get longer and longer."

* * *

Language Difficulties

YET, "Opened by the Censor," said a Christmas letter I got—from Ross-shire! says Hannen Swaffer in the "Daily Herald."

I did not know I was so well watched.

Well, in the last war, it was that Scottish county that started all the talk about the Russians in England.

A wild Highlander coming out of a train with a lot more was asked by a Cockney, "Where do you come from?"

"Ross-shire," he replied.

The Cockney thought he said "Rooshia."

Then, when in a strong accent, the Highlander asked for a "whusky," the Londoner thought it was his name. That finished it.

Within a few hours the story had spread right across Britain—"The Russians are here."

* * *

Strait-Laced

"THE real Mademoiselle from Armentieres was very straitlaced and stood no nonsense from the troops.

"All she did was to serve us fellows in the A.S.C. with beer from behind the bar, and we could not even steal a kiss."

The man who said this should know, for he is Mr. Reginald Rowland, who wrote the original song. He is now manager of a Sutton, Surrey, cinema.

Mr. Rowland said he was a sergeant, aged 27, when he wrote the world-famous song during a rest period in billets behind the line in Flanders in 1915.

"'Mademoiselle' was not at all the sort of girl some of the lurid parodied versions invented by the troops later made her out to be," he added.

"I wrote the ditty round a story the troops were telling at the time of how a Canadian colonel got his face slapped for trying to take a liberty.

"The girl was Marie Lecoq, a waitress at the Cafe de la Paix, Rue de la Gare.

"Now she is Madame Marceaux, a grandmother, aged 49, and still lives in Armentieres. She married after the war the young French soldier to whom she was already engaged in August 1914."

* * *

Ashanti Blackout

THERE are many things in England which are admired by foreigners, says Nat Gubbins in the "Sunday Express."

Some like the old churches, some the old pubs. Although nobody likes the food, the beer has been praised. Most visitors cherish a deep affection for London, and they all express admiration for the policemen whether they like them or not.

Now, to our open-mouthed astonishment, we have found a foreigner who admires our black-out, of all things.

He is the African chief of a remote village in Ashanti, who is so impressed with what he has read about war conditions here that he has ordered his village to be blacked out every Thursday evening.

If he takes our advice he won't stop at a black-out. He might as well share all our war joys at a safe distance.

We would like, for instance, to see the whole tribe in battle bowlers and gas masks sounding air-raid warnings, which would be so much like the native music that every day would seem like a feast day.

The chief could organize his own propaganda department, telling him how wonderful he is, and war news from his private broadcasting station describing a smashing victory every hour.

He might (just for fun) print his own ration cards, limiting himself to a couple of bullocks and half a dozen sheep a week. He could make all his unpopular wives join up and keep the favourites on the home front.

He could hire an airplane to drop pamphlets on the next village telling the inhabitants that their chief was a louse, and might get himself involved in a real war.

He could also make a small fortune by ordering a black-out every night and cornering all the electric torches and batteries in the district.

Moreover, he could stop the war when he got bored with it, which is more than we can do.

Scandinavian Nations Urge Ending Wars

Sweden, Norway, Denmark Reaffirm Neutrality; Plea Made for Just Peace for Finland, Stop to European Conflict; Anxieties over War at Sea

Copenhagen, Feb. 25.

DECLARATION of a common attitude toward the Soviet-Finnish and European wars was accomplished today at the Scandinavian Conference which was attended by the Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. All three statesmen emphasized their countries' neutrality and desire that an early end should be put to the two conflicts now shattering European peace.

In an official communique issued at the close of today's meeting, it was revealed: The Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Norway and Sweden assembled at Copenhagen today and sent telegrams to the Finnish Foreign Minister and the Premier of Iceland. In the course of their discussions, the Foreign Ministers expressed a most ardent wish for an early end to the Soviet-Finnish conflict by means of a peaceful solution which would safeguard the entire independence of Finland.

"The Foreign Ministers affirmed their unanimity regarding the neutrality policies of their countries and rejected all declarations that their attitudes are the result of pressure from any side.

"They intend to pursue this common policy of neutrality impartially and independently in their relations with all States. They are determined to demand respect for their neutral territories according to the rules of international law.

Naval Warfare Irregularities

"The Ministers decided to raise serious objections to, and try to remedy, the violation of principles of international law in naval warfare which inflicts considerable losses on neutral States while the latter want only to maintain their legitimate and necessary sea trade.

"The Ministers decided that their Governments must support each other in negotiations with the belligerents on this subject.

"The Ministers are convinced," the official communique concluded, "that unless the war ends before great disasters occur, relations between nations will be so embittered that a lasting solution will become more difficult. They will therefore welcome all efforts to bring about negotiations among the belligerents with a view to a just and permanent peace."—Havas.

Submarine Warfare Issues

Copenhagen, Feb. 26.

The conference of the Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Norway and Sweden opened yesterday afternoon. After luncheon together, the Ministers were received by King Christian.

M. Peter Munch, the Danish Foreign Minister, before going into the conference, said no hard and fast agenda had been prepared, only a general one.

Both Dr. Christian Gunther, the Swedish Foreign Minister, and M. Halvtan Koht, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, were expected to return to their capitals last night.

It is suggested that one of the subjects which the conference may have discussed was the proper identification of neutral ships, as there is belief here that some of the cases in which neutral vessels have been bombed or torpedoed were mistakes.

Before entering the conference, Dr. Gunther, the Swedish Foreign Minister, said he feared the importance of the conference was being a little over-rated, though it was true they were discussing questions of vital importance to the three countries. He added it was not possible to separate economic from political questions as the two things were, nowadays, inseparable. "We have of course," he concluded, "to treat equally with Great Britain and Germany."—Reuter.

Nazi Methods Denounced

Amsterdam, Feb. 25.

Pointing out that the neutral countries are the very ones who supply Germany with sorely needed food and other supplies, Dutch political quarters today denounced German methods of naval warfare as "international terrorism" and said such would constitute a major topic of discussion at the Copenhagen Conference.

Germany's repeated submarine attacks on neutral vessels have already brought forth retaliatory action, the same quarters revealed. Several lots of cargo destined for the Reich were held back at the last minute, they pointed out. U-boats, they added bitterly, have carefully avoided torpedoing the merchantmen of big neutral States and have attacked only shipping belonging to the small neutrals.—Havas.

British Press Comments

London, Feb. 26.

The communique published following the Nordic conference in Copenhagen yesterday brought long comments in the press here this morning.

The Copenhagen correspondent of "The Times" stressed that the impression prevailing in Denmark is that the communique was drafted in terms more vigorous than usual. It is believed, he added, that during their conversations with Germany, the three Nordic states will insist upon maintenance and respect for international law. The question of neutral shipping having to submit to control in British ports will also be raised. —Havas.

Finland Ready for Equitable Peace

Russia Wants to "Save Face"; Berlin Denies Nazi Mediation Effort

Helsinki, Feb. 26.

Finland is prepared to negotiate peace with Russia on an honourable basis, the Finnish Foreign Minister, M. Vianno Tanner, told the United Press in an exclusive interview here yesterday.

M. Tanner emphasized that Finland's security and independence must not be jeopardized in any manner.

"Finland always should be in readiness to end the war by peaceful means," he said. "We still have no objection to friendly mediation but our security must not be jeopardized in any way."

The Foreign Minister said that the Russian offensive could not have made any progress in Finland if his country had received supplies a month ago at the rate they are arriving now. He said he was disappointed because the United States had not sent aid immediately instead of considering the question in a "peacetime manner."

He said he considered the United States best equipped financially to aid Finland. He emphasized that Finland did not act under foreign pressure and did not receive promises of outside aid in deciding to resist Russia with armed force.—United Press.

Reds Want Face-Saving

London, Feb. 26.

Germany is trying to mediate in the Russo-Finnish war and Russia is willing to accept such mediation provided she attains a face-saving victory, the diplomatic correspondent of the "Sunday Dispatch" reported yesterday.

Germany will attempt to hasten Russia's face-saving victory, the correspondent said, by threatening to use force in preventing the passage of foreign volunteers to Finland through the Scandinavian countries.

Germany at the same time was said to be guaranteeing Scandinavian neutrality if they remain out of Finnish war. Germany was said to have warned the Scandinavian Powers that unless their neutrality was more amenable to the Nazi point of view, Germany would be forced, because of the British naval blockade, to smash Scandinavian trade by preventing Scandinavian ships from visiting British ports.

Germany at the same time offers to take over Scandinavian trade with the Allied Powers to compensate them for their losses resulting from the naval warfare, the correspondent said.—United Press.

Berlin Denies Mediation

Berlin, Feb. 26.

Nazi quarters last night denied the London "Sunday Dispatch" report that Germany was on the verge of mediating in the Russo-Finnish war and that Russia was prepared to accept such mediation after a face-saving victory in Finland.

"This is a well-known, age-old Allied propagandist report," an official spokesman said. "There has been no official report even hinting to this effect, nor is any expected."

Well-informed quarters pointed out that since Russia created and recognizes the puppet Kuussinen regime in Finland, and Germany still recognizes the Helsinki Government, there appears to be no immediate possibility of German mediation.—United Press.

Rumours in Copenhagen

Copenhagen, Feb. 26.

Growing rumours of possible German mediation in the Russo-Finnish war gained impetus during the meeting of the Scandinavian Foreign Ministers here over the week-end.

Sweden's flat refusal to aid Finland, announced in the past week, was also believed to be another indication of possible intervention in the Russo-Finnish war. The Swedish Government, it was believed, could not dictate such a policy to its Army unless such orders were accompanied by some definite German assurances of mediation.

The usual argument heard here runs as follows: Germany has told Sweden that she will not let Russia press on to the Arctic harbours as it was originally feared at the start of the Russian invasion of Finland. Russia must have a face-saving victory, even though small in comparison to her original demands, in order to withdraw with some grace from the Finnish debacle. Such a face-saver, perhaps, would be Finland's surrender of Viipuri after which Germany would step in and call a halt before Russia had time to recover and drive on further into Scandinavia.

Germany, according to these rumours, has assured Sweden that she has no objections to Sweden's permitting war-materials to pass through Sweden en route to Finland but in all events Sweden must not permit the passage of foreign troops.

The question is also raised as to how much influence Germany really has in Russia and how Germany will be able to halt Russia at this stage of the European war. Cynics ask, "Will Germany do it by refusing to accept Russian oil, ore and grain deliveries?"—United Press.

Finns Admit Evacuation of Koivisto Isle

Soviet Guns Keeping Viipuri Key City under Constant Bombardment

Helsinki, Feb. 26.

The Finnish port city of Viipuri is said to have been almost completely destroyed by bombing and shelling. Buildings and churches, says a correspondent who has just returned from Viipuri, are in ruins, and fires are raging in many parts of the city. —Reuter.

Finns Evacuate Koivisto

Helsinki, Feb. 25.

Finnish troops evacuated Koivisto Island on the Karelian front today, an official communique announced. The Russians continued to attack the Finnish lines, but were repelled with heavy losses. Two air raid alarms were sounded in Helsinki today, and over forty planes flew over the capital, heading north.

The port of Viipuri today was under constant fire from Soviet heavy artillery as the Red Army drove closer to the walls of the city, evening reports revealed. All civilians have been evacuated from the town.

Soviet parachute troops in considerable numbers attempted a surprise attack on Viipuri last night, descending behind the Finnish lines, but all were either killed or made prisoners-of-war.

Considerable quantities of Soviet war material were seized by Finnish soldiers when Red attackers were routed in various sectors of the war front, a Finnish General Staff communique announced tonight.

"All local attacks by the enemy were repulsed with heavy losses yesterday," the communique declared. "Finnish artillery fire dispersed several enemy detachments and destroyed at least seventeen Soviet tanks. Northeast of Lake Ladoga the enemy was repulsed everywhere, leaving behind 27 machine-guns, 21 light machine-guns and other infantry arms. Two tanks were destroyed. A Finnish patrol of ten men succeeded in repulsing a detachment of 180 Soviet ski-soldiers in the Petsamo region. This detachment was later surrounded by Finnish force. In the air yesterday, Soviet planes were active in bombing northern Finland."

Military observers, commenting on the strategical situation of the Finns, asserted that Viipuri is indeed threatened now but the city is of comparatively lesser importance for there is now a railway being built to the north-west of it which decreases the advantages the Reds will win in taking the city. The Red Army suffered such heavy losses in its advance on Viipuri that it is doubtful whether "the game will be worth the candle," the same observers said.—Havas.

Reds List Triumphs

Moscow, Feb. 25.

"The Soviet offensive in the Karelian Isthmus has progressed and the enemy has continued to retreat since February 18," a Soviet military communique announced today. "Soviet troops have reached the Salmenkaitja River between Lake Vuoksi and Ayraraa and occupied a fortified position, the village of Muola, the Summa station on the coastal railway ten kilometres (6.25 miles) south of Viborg (Viipuri), the city of Johannes and the Maxlahti station on the coastal railway.

"Upon reaching the sea coast west of the Gulf of Finland, north of Bjork Island, on February 17 and 18, the Soviet troops had completed occupation of 313 enemy fortifications, among them 41 reinforced concrete artillery positions. During the week between February 11 and 18, Soviet troops occupied 475 fortifications, among them 92 artillery positions. Soviet air forces bombed Finnish troops and military objectives in the various sectors of the front yesterday and 21 enemy planes were brought down in aerial combat," the Soviet communique closed.—Havas.

Mass Arrests Reported In Port of Murmansk

Presence of British Warships Ignored in Soviet Newspapers

Stockholm, Feb. 26.

Following the spread of "fantastic counter-revolutionary rumours" to the effect that a British naval detachment is in the vicinity of Murmansk, Russian port, mass arrests are being carried out there, according to the Tallinn correspondent of the Swedish newspaper "Aftonbladet."

The police confiscated numerous wireless sets, adds the correspondent. The Russian press says nothing about the British warships in the north, but great space is given to rumours of Turkish defence preparations.

Observers regard this as a sure sign that the situation in the north is considered by the Kremlin as more serious, says the correspondent. —Reuter.

Tin Quota 80 Per Cent.

London, Feb. 26.

The International Tin Committee today fixed the quota for the second quarter at 80 per cent.—Reuter.

Swedish King Summons Cabinet to Meet In Extraordinary Session

Foreign Minister Reaffirms Neutrality Policy Before Rijksdag; Foreign Exchange Control

Stockholm, Feb. 25.

The second time in a week, King Gustaf V summoned the Cabinet to an extraordinary meeting this evening. No explanation was given in official quarters for this sudden move.

Swedish Radio announced that Mr. Gordon Vereker, new British Minister to Finland who was Minister in Peiping between 1923 and 1927, arrived in Helsinki today.

Sweden's neutrality should not be confused with inertia, the Premier Per Albin Hansson asserted in the Rijksdag today when he affirmed the unanimity of the whole Swedish people as regards the Government's defence policy.

Dealing with the Soviet-Finnish conflict, he said both the Government and the Rijksdag were of the same opinion although in public opinion there naturally are some minor differences. To date, he concluded, the Government has maintained Swedish neutrality in the best possible manner while, at the same time it utilized the best means of assistance for Finland.—Havas.

Foreign Exchange Control

Stockholm, Feb. 26.

The Rijksdag yesterday approved the Government's measures to safeguard the country's foreign exchange to ensure the importation of vital commodities and provide for purchases abroad for national defence. Only authorized dealers may buy and sell foreign exchange and then only for special purposes. The measures are being enforced immediately.—Reuter.

Air Under-Secretary Inspects R.A.F. Bases

Captain Harold Balfour, Under-Secretary of State of Air, seen visiting R.A.F. aerodromes in France. Captain Balfour was a pilot in the last war. On Sunday, he welcomed the first squadron of the Canadian Air Force to arrive in England.

British Warships in Arctic Waters Watching U-Boats

German Naval Units Said Sheltering in Petsamo And Murmansk; Nazis Fail to Stop R.A.F. Raids

Paris, Feb. 26.

IT is stated here that the presence of British warships off Petsamo, on the Arctic coast of Finland, is due to the fact that there are some German naval units, including submarines, at Petsamo and Murmansk. Owing to ice conditions in the Arctic, German units cannot get away to the east but must proceed westwards. Ships are cruising about, watching for the departure of German vessels.—Reuter.

Remarkable R.A.F. Flights Described

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 26.

AN authoritative description of the air battle over the Heligoland Bight yesterday between R.A.F. aircraft and German planes states that a British bomber was attacked from above, from the left and from astern by five Messerschmitt fighters of the No. 109 type. Despite the enemy's superior speed, and the fact that it was hit six times by machine-gun fire and that one of the British machine-guns was virtually out of action, the bomber succeeded in evading its pursuers. It returned safely to its base with valuable photographs previously obtained over enemy territory. All members of the crew escaped injury.

A remarkable flight has just been made by a pilot of the Coastal Command, according to an Air Ministry communique.

The pilot, who was one of the last to be awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, brought his plane and crew safely home after a three-hour crossing of the North Sea with a broken rudder which was damaged as the pilot dived to attack a Dornier near the Norwegian coast. The Dornier was too badly damaged to take advantage of the situation.

The British machine vibrated violently and would not fly straight, but by varying the revolutions of his two engines the pilot got his aircraft headed for a base on the east coast. The crew opened the cabin door and had their parachutes and life-jackets ready. After being unable to communicate with the base for two hours, the crew learned to their astonishment that they had flown across northern England in a blackout, and were over the Irish Sea. Finally, the machine landed crashing and straightening itself.

Since February 22, there had come to the knowledge of the British Government 128 cases in which unarmed British merchant ships and fishing vessels had been attacked by German aircraft, stated the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. A. Butler, in reply to questions in the House of Commons today. Mr. Butler added that vessels were being armed for their own protection.

Arming of British Trawlers

The defensive arming of trawlers and coasting vessels in the North Sea was proceeding with all speed, declared Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, in the House of Commons today.

The machine-guns supplied to Finland, he added, were not so suitable for anti-aircraft defence as those now being fitted on trawlers and coasting steamers. The problem of arming all ships, Mr. Shakespeare said, was one of very great magnitude. He assured the House that it was going on, and was not being held up in any way by the fact that arms were being sent to Finland.

Glasgow Steamer Torpedoed

The Glasgow steamer Loch Maedy (4,996 tons) was torpedoed in the North Atlantic on February 22, it was revealed today. Four lives were lost but 35 survivors were picked up by a warship, which is believed to have sunk the U-boat.

While no details can be given of the war trade agreement shortly to be concluded between Britain and Norway, there is no intention of relaxing the system of contraband control, Reuter learns in well-informed London circles. It may be correct that certain simplifications of the procedure are being arranged in respect of vessels for which a "hold-back" has been given.—Reuter.

U-Boat Sinks Spanish Ship

Hendaye, Feb. 26.

It is confirmed that the Spanish ship Bandera was sunk yesterday by a German submarine six miles off Cape Villano, near Vigo.—Havas.

Germans Admit Failure

Berlin, Feb. 26.

"German chaser 'planes, which went up over Heligoland Bight, failed to make contact with the enemy," declares a German communique issued today.

A U-boat, commanded by Herbert Schultze, has returned from a distant voyage after sinking 34,000 tons of shipping, it is claimed in a German communique issued today. This U-boat, it is added, has now sunk 16 ships, totalling 114,000 tons.—Reuter.

Norway Replies on Altmark Affair

Nazi Ship Never Called At Any Norwegian Port, States Note to Britain

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 26.

The Air Ministry announces that a report from a foreign source stating that three British aircraft circled over Jesiofjord, Norway, yesterday afternoon, "apparently seeking for the Altmark and other German vessels," is without foundation. No British aircraft were engaged on any such task.—Reuter.

Norwegian Reply

Oslo, Feb. 26.

Norway has replied to the British Note regarding the Altmark incident, in which a British warship took a number of British prisoners off the German ship Altmark on the Norwegian coast. The reply is contained in a statement presented to Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary, by the Norwegian Legation in London.

It is Norway's reply to the British request for full information regarding the way in which the Norwegian authorities had carried out the search of the Altmark.

The statement says that when the Altmark was stopped by the second Norwegian torpedo-boat, the commander of which asked whether she had on board persons belonging to another belligerent navy or seamen who were subjects of another belligerent, the captain of the Altmark replied in the negative.

The Norwegian Government stresses that the Altmark had not called at Bergen or any other Norwegian port, as Lord Halifax apparently believed, and therefore, no question of a 24-hour time limit arose.

When it was stressed from the British side that prisoners had been badly treated, and that Norway ought, from humanitarian considerations, to have taken note of this, the Norwegian Government understood British feelings, but a Neutral State must base its actions in disputes among belligerents only on positive stipulations in treaties or international law. —Reuter.

Envoy Calls on Lord Halifax

London, Feb. 25.

Certain questions which the Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, asked in the Altmark case during their meeting of February 17 were answered by Norwegian Minister, M. Erik Colban, when he called on Lord Halifax last night, it was learned today.

M. Colban handed Lord Halifax a Note from his Government regarding the Altmark affair. The Norwegian Note was being given careful study at the Foreign Office today.—Havas.

"Fresh Information"

Oslo, Feb. 25.

On completion of investigations into the circumstances of the Altmark incident ten days ago, the Norwegian Government instructed M. Erik Colban, its Minister in London, to give "fresh information" to Lord Halifax last night, it was announced here officially today.

The British Minister here, Sir Cecil F. J. Dormer, last Tuesday handed the Foreign Minister, M. Halvdan Koht, a detailed Note on the statements made three days before by Lord Halifax to the Norwegian envoy in London, the official statement added. In that Note, the British Government confirmed that it desires full information on the manner in which the Norwegian authorities inspected the Altmark and on the findings of this inspection.—Havas

First Canadian Air Squadron Arrives

London, Feb. 26.

The first squadron of the Canadian Air Force arrived in England yesterday and landed at a north-west port. Without leaving the harbour, the contingent left by special train for a Royal Air Force station in the south of England.

Captain H. H. Balfour, Under-Secretary of State for Air, welcomed them on behalf of the Air Minister, Sir Kingsley Wood. He made a short speech at the quayside after the men had landed, saying they were the heirs of the great tradition of their predecessors. "We know this trust will be safe in your hands," he added.—Reuter.

U.S. Clippers Will Avoid Bermuda

Pan-American Airways Announce Decision to Omit Stop at Colony

Washington, Feb. 26.

Pan-American Airways announced yesterday that it would omit calling at Bermuda on trans-Atlantic flights after March 15.

The company said the United States Government had decided to establish two vessels in mid-Atlantic to provide weather reports, thus making it omit the stop at Bermuda.

The announcement made no mention of recent seizures of American mails from Pan-American planes by British authorities in Bermuda.

Officials here said they were not aware of Pan-American Airways' decision to omit the Bermuda call. They indicated the company made the decision on its own responsibility. It was recalled, however, that the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, threatened last week to force Pan-American Airway to omit the Bermuda call unless British interference with American mails there ceased.

Congressional circles also have agitated for the discontinuance of American airline calls at Bermuda because of the British seizures of American mail.—United Press.

Reich Already Turned To Communism

American Observers Note Economic Consequences

London, Feb. 26.

An American newspaper, the "Memphis Commercial Appeal," writes: "Do not worry about Germany swinging from Naziism to Communism. It has already occurred," states a special commentary issued here today.

The St. Louis "Post-Dispatch" writes: "A report is current in economic circles that the only Russian oil Germany has obtained since war began is in reality not from the wells of pre-war Russia, but from Russian-occupied Poland, the annual production of which has been only 450,000 tons," the special commentary continues.

The "New York Times," in an article by Miss Anne O'Hara McCormick, the commentary adds, writes: "East of Germany, the feeling is stronger than in the west that Germany has already lost the war. It is strange that the nations most terrified by the powers of the Reich are the least impressed by the idea of Germany's invincibility."—Reuter.

Mr. Sumner Welles Consults Italian Leaders in Rome

President Roosevelt's Envoy to Europe Begins Exchanges of Views With Il Duce, Count Ciano

Rome, Feb. 26.

ENTRUSTED with the important mission by President Roosevelt of investigating the European situation at first hand, Mr. Sumner Welles, American Under-Secretary of State, who arrived here last night, began his official calls today. In the morning he visited the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and had a fairly long conversation with him, while in the afternoon he, together with Count Ciano, called on Signor Mussolini.

On his arrival here last night, the American envoy was met by several Foreign Office representatives, but owing to his wish that the visit should be inconspicuous, Count Ciano was not present. Count Ciano's interview with Mr. Welles lasted 1½ hours. On leaving the Chigi Palace, the American statesman expressed "great satisfaction" at his talk with the Foreign Minister, and declared that the conversation had been "very cordial."

About thirty British and American journalists were allowed aboard the steamer, but Mr. Welles refused to comment on the scope of his mission. He said he hoped to accomplish his purpose "well and quickly."—Reuter.

Mr. Taylor to See Pope Today

Vatican City, Feb. 26.

Mr. Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, will present his credentials to the Pope tomorrow at 9.30 a.m., it was officially announced today.

Two assistant Vatican secretaries today paid a half-hour visit to Mr. Taylor.

Well-informed quarters here believed that the Pope desires to have Mr. Taylor present Mr. Sumner Welles, U.S. Under-Secretary of State, to the Vatican before Mr. Welles leaves Rome.—United Press.

Paris Welcomes Welles Mission

Paris, Feb. 26.

The visit to Europe By Mr. Sumner Welles, American Under-Secretary of State, who arrived in Rome last night, is welcomed in the press here today, and commentators express the hope that he will be able to see for himself how Germany treats small States.

"Le Petit Parisien" comments: "After listening to Hitler and his accomplices, Mr. Welles will have only an inadequate notion of what Der Fuehrer intends to do with the regions he considers his vital living space—unless the American representative is able to visit Warsaw, Prague and Vienna and to meet there other official personages."—Reuter.

Roosevelt Peace Proposal

Santiago, Chile, Feb. 26.

A proposal by President Roosevelt concerning future peace machinery is being circulated among the American Republics, a source close to the Chilean Foreign Ministery reported last night. The proposal was said to deal with world peace after the European war. Included in the proposal, it was said, were provisions for disarmament, limitation of armaments and new international economic regulations.

Official quarters declined to confirm the reported proposal.—United Press.

Mr. Roosevelt Reticent

Aboard U.S.S. Lang, Feb. 26.

President Roosevelt last night refused to comment on Santigao reports that he was circulating a proposal for peace machinery after the conclusion of the European war. "As usual," the President said, "I cannot discuss newspaper reports.'" —United Press.

Germany Builds Defences Along Danish Border

Inhabitants Near Line Asked To Be Ready to Evacuate

Paris, Feb. 26.

Germany is at present working on a defence line south of the Danish frontier, in south Jutland, it is learned here from a reliable source.

The line is to be dug from east to west, and will be situated generally about nine or ten miles south of the frontier. At the eastern extremity, the line will run round south of the town of Lensburgh, which is a few miles inside the frontier.

A few days ago inhabitants of the territory between the border and the new defence system were notified that they should be ready to evacuate their homes at a few hours' warning if the German High Command thought it necessary.

Danish political circles take the view, it is learned, that the building of the defence line indicates that the Germans regard the present frontier as permanently fixed.—Reuter.

German Raid Repulsed With Losses

Paris, Feb. 26.

A communique issued here last night states: "After trench mortar preparation, the enemy attempted a raid on one of our outposts between the Rhine and the Vosges. This raid was immediately repulsed with losses."—Reuter.

Lansing Papers Published to Reveal U.S. Insistence on "Open Door"

Count Ishii "Taken Aback" at Original Suggestion; Special Interests in China Natural, Not Political

Washington, Feb. 26.

The publication today of the second volume of secret papers when Mr. Robert Lansing was President Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of State during the latter stages of the World War revealed his conferences with Count Kikujiro Ishii, then Japanese Ambassador in Washington, out of which grew the "open door" declaration.

In the first volume of secret documents published three days ago, it was disclosed that the neutralization of China was suggested at the outset of the World War, but was rejected by President Wilson because it was presented "too late."

The second volume showed that on September 6, 1917, Count Ishii suggested a discussion of China. At this conference, Mr. Lansing proposed the "open door" declaration.

Mr. Lansing, in his report, observed that the "Ambassador seemed a little taken aback. He said he did not know why it was necessary in view that Japan had always lived up to the principle...He said he felt Japan had special interests on account of her position regarding China...He said he felt there might be criticism if he made a bare declaration of open door policy without some mention of Japan's special interests...I replied that we recognized that Japan, from her geographical position, has peculiar interests in China but a declaration to that effect seemed needless as it was the result of natural causes and not political."—United Press.

Mayor Fu Urges Capital Penalty

Anxious For Co-operation Of Three Administrations To Curb Food Speculation

"All persons found guilty of speculating in daily necessaries should receive the capital punishment," said Mr. Fu Siao-en, Mayor of the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai, during an interview with the "North-China Daily News" yesterday morning, when he offered to co-operate fully with the authorities of the Settlement and the Concession, in bringing food prices down to normal again.

Stating that he had two ambitions, namely, to settle the outside roads question and to stop profiteering, Mayor Fu said that there were at least 500,000 piculs of rice stored in the foreign areas and that about 2,000 piculs a day were being added to this stock which was far in excess of all requirements.

Banks Hit

"Banks should be prevented from extending further credits to rice dealers and everyone found concealing abnormally large stocks of rice should be sentenced to death," Mayor Fu added, "and we would soon find that prices would be reduced considerably."

Asked what he thought of the French Consular Ordinance of February 19, whereby maximum prices would be fixed for all daily necessaries, Mayor Fu said that this was certainly a step in the right direction but that unless the Settlement authorities passed similar regulations, the effectiveness of the ordinance would not be fully realized. He added, however, that it was too early at this stage to forecast what effect the new measure would have on prices.

He added that for three or four weeks the Japanese authorities have been trying very hard to have large quantities of cheap rice shipped to Shanghai but that all these measures could not help unless speculation were drastically dealt with.

"It is easy for me to check on the total imports of rice into Shanghai from the interior and if speculators would only be made to understand that they would lose their lives if they continued to profit of the masses by artificially hiking the prices, we would not have to wait long to see quotations substantially reduced."

Mr. Fu admitted that in the Special Municipality areas, rice is now sold at $40 per picul and explained that this was due to the fact that the staple food passed through too many hands before reaching the consumer.

"If the other two municipal authorities would co-operate with me," he said, "we could do away with all these difficulties and if the banks refused to give credits for excessive purchases of rice, the whole situation would soon return to normal," Mayor Fu continued.

New Talks Begin Soon

With regard to the outside roads question, Mayor Fu said that negotiations between his administration and the Shanghai Municipal Council would get under way in the very near future and that the cordiality and friendship which prevailed prior to the signing of the modus vivendi regarding policing of the districts in question, augured well for the success of further talks. He refused to divulge the demands which he would make on the S.M.C.

Asked whether opium dens in the outside districts would receive orders to close in the same manner as the gambling establishments, Mayor Fu said that he believed this to be likely.

Expressing the fervent hope that districts north of Soochow Creek would soon be opened, Mr. Fu said that this would greatly facilitate the reconstruction of Chapei. At the present time, he said, negotiations were under way with a view to financing the reconstruction of war-torn districts of the city and that, provided present plans can be realized, persons anxious to settle in Chapei, will receive substantial loans for that purpose.

Asked as to how he thought the Settlement authorities could best tackle the food problem, Mr. Fu said that the Consular Corps should actually elaborate strict regulations which the Council would then have to carry out.

Emphatically denying that there was a breach between him and Mr. Chu Mi-Ji, Secretary of the "Orthodox" Kuomintang, Mr. Fu said that they were the best of friends and that all rumours according to which Mr. Chu was attempting to oust him from his present position, were absolutely without foundation.

Stock Exchanges to Reopen in Spain

Berlin, Feb. 26.

The Madrid, Barcelona and Bilbao stock exchanges, which have been closed since the outbreak of the civil war in July, 1936, will be reopened on March 1 under a decree published in the Spanish official gazette, states a Madrid telegram.—Reuter

British Press Stress Contrast Between Allied, Nazi Aims

Constructive Statesmanship of Mr. Chamberlain Set Against "Old Stuff" by German Fuehrer

London, Feb. 26.

LONDON Sunday newspapers yesterday welcomed the "astonishing contrast" between the week-end speeches of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and the German Chancellor, Adolf Hitler. The "Sunday Express" broadly hinted that Mr. Chamberlain's frank statement of British war aims might have been intended mainly to provide Mr. Sumner Welles, American Under-Secretary of State, a basis for discussion with Herr Hitler and Signor Benito Mussolini during his tour of Europe.

The general British verdict of Herr Hitler's speech was that it was "old stuff" which was "pitifully inadequate" when compared with Mr. Chamberlain's "calm and explicit survey of the Allied hopes for a constructive peace."

The "Sunday Express" picked out two significant points in Mr. Chamberlain's speech, namely, that the Allies do not expect to make peace alone but are prepared to set about re-shaping the world in association with other nations, and that the Allies no longer specifically exclude Chancellor Hitler as a man with whom peace could not be made.

The paper then asks, "Did Mr. Chamberlain lay down the Allies peace purposes so clearly in order to provide Mr. Welles with a basis of discussion with Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini? This is the question which was being asked around the world last night for upon the answer to it, and upon the discussions just about to open, the immediate future of the world depends."

Referring to Chancellor Hitler's speech, the "Sunday Chronicle" said it had "proved to be the old, old story, but our Prime Minister in his stirring survey of Britain's war aims, had already answered everything the Fuehrer had to say. Nobody who heard Mr. Chamberlain's words can doubt the sincerity of Britain's aims or Britain's determination to achieve them with the help of God and our allies."

Constructive Leadership

"The constructive leadership of Mr. Chamberlain," the "Sunday Dispatch" said, "and Hitler's futile vituperation were thrown into vivid contrast by the two speeches. Mr. Chamberlain spoke proudly of a proud race and his words will echo and re-echo in many other countries today."

The "Sunday Times" states that Chancellor Hitler's speech was not convincing. "Germany's war aims for liberty and lebensraum were enumerated in a voice of sombre depression. He gave the impression of a man who feels himself deeply wronged and surrounded by the vilest enemies—a victim of their persecution. It was not the speech of a man feeling quietly confident. It seemed as if by shouting hard and loud he wanted to convince himself and his hearers."—United Press.

German Press Comments

Berlin, Feb. 26.

The German press yesterday featured the "German will to victory" in the European war which Herr Adolf Hitler proclaimed in his Hofbrauhaus speech on Saturday, his fifth speech since the outbreak of the European hostilities.

The "Lokal Anzeiger," for example, carried banner headlines stating, "Germany Will Win," and then drew attention to Herr Hitler's statement that the "goal of the German people is freedom,—*lebensraum* and security in this *lebensraum*."

Herr Hitler, it was recalled, defined *lebensraum* in his speech as "that which was not cultivated by the British in this world but by us Germans. There still remain several such areas, such as in central Europe. It has been built up by Germans and it is in this lebensraum we want to live. Here we will not permit our vital rights to be pared down or allow ourselves to be menaced or abide by any political combinations which menace us."

Most German newspapers totally ignored the Birmingham speech by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in which the Allied war aims were clearly outlined for the first time.—United Press.

"New York Times" Comment

New York, Feb. 26.

"One of the most interesting developments in war diplomacy is that Herr Hitler apparently now feels it necessary to reply to Mr. Chamberlain whenever the latter speaks as if he feared that Mr. Chamberlain's wards were somehow getting through to Germany," states the New York Times" today. "Herr Hitler," the paper adds, "seems to have thought that some new show of belligerent confidence on his part is needed each time to stiffen the morale of the German people."—Reuter.

Rome Watches Neutrals' Fate

Rome, Feb. 26.

The speeches by Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Herr Hitler on Saturday were published by the Italian press without editorial comment. It is felt here that henceforth, words can have no effect upon the situation, and the chief interest now devolves on whether neutrals will be involved in war.—Reuter.

Netherland Press Comment

Amsterdam, Feb. 26.

Neutral observers in Berlin consider that Herr Hitler's speech leaves the situation practically unchanged. The Berlin correspondent of the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" says the main purpose of the speech was to strengthen contact between the Reich and the people. It was intended to keep up the people's courage.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Telegraaf" says the speech must have come as a disappointment to those who had hoped to hear words pointing towards peace.—Reuter.

Japan Hopes for N.E.I. Pact

Gaimusho Spokesman Tells Of Ambitions; Relations With U.S. Reviewed

Tokyo, Feb. 26.

Negotiations between Japan and the Netherlands for the conclusion of a treaty would start within a few weeks, a spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office declared today. He denied that parleys between the two nations had started.

An article appearing in the London "Sunday Times", it was brought out at the press conference, stated that Japan in negotiations for a new pact on friendship with the Netherlands would seek a wider treaty, not only defining the future relations of an economic nature between Tokyo and the Dutch East Indies, but embodying clear Japanese pledges that she had no territorial ambitions involving colonies of the Netherlands.

Hitler's Speech Queried

Questioned about Herr Adolf Hitler's address on Saturday, the spokesman said that no official information on his address had been received to date. Herr Hitler apparently emphasized, he added, that Germany would be victorious because the "three mighty nations, the Soviet Union, Italy and Japan, which fought against us in 1914 are now friendly and benevolently neutral."

Asked by correspondents about trade negotiations between Japan and the Soviet Union, the spokesman said that the negotiations were progressing smoothly. He pointed out that a sub-committee met in Moscow on February 22 after delegates held two sessions. Delegates would meet again within a few days, he said, to discuss matters taken up by the sub-committee.

Turning to a recent interview given by Maj-Gen. Teiichi Suzuki, director of the political affairs department of the China Affairs Board, to an American correspondent, the spokesman said that there apparently had been some misunderstanding.

Maj.-Gen. Suzuki was asked if American good offices for the cessation of Sino-Japanese hostilities would be acceptable to Japan, the spokesman said.

Understanding Essential

His reply, according to the spokesman, was that American good offices would be acceptable on the condition that the United States fully understood the new order in East Asia.

Any peace effort in this part of the world, the spokesman declared, must be based on the actual situation now prevailing in the Far East.

Maj.-Gen. Suzuki on this point had apparently been misquoted by the American correspondent, the spokesman said.

Questioned about America's loan to China, the spokesman said that any loan granted to the Chungking Government by a foreign Power would be regarded by the Japanese Government with serious concern even if the loan did not directly help Chungking's military strength.

A foreign loan to Chungking in any form, the spokesman added, would certainly strengthen the political position of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.—Domei.

No Taxis in Tokyo After Midnight

Further Restrictions By Police Ordered

Tokyo, Feb. 26.

Sponsored by the Metropolitan Police Board with the assistance of the Tokyo Taxicab Association, a "Night Owls' Walking Club" will come into being on April 15, it was announced today.

With a membership of 6,500,000 persons, the "club" probably will go down in history as the most unique organization of its kind, the sponsors indicated. All permanent and temporary residents of the Japanese capital, young and old, man or woman, are not only eligible, but will be accorded an unconditional and irrevocable membership in the organization.

As midnight strikes on April 14, none of Tokyo's 9,000 taxicabs will be permitted on the capital's streets until 5 o'clock in the morning. The same ban will apply thereafter.

The Metropolitan Police Board, which forbade taxis from cruising in search of fares after 12 o'clock midnight, in October 1938, recently decided to send all cabs home after midnight, effective April 15, in order further to save gasoline, which is allotted at the rate of 2.8 gallons per taxi a day.

With street cars returning to their barns at midnight, all Tokyo citizens "out for an evening" after April 15 will have to walk or roller skate home.—Domei.

No Ban on Saigon Rice

An official statement issued by the French Consul-General in Shanghai yesterday revealed that the Governor-General of Indo-China expressly denies the rumours which were current on the rice exchange and, according to which, the exportation of Saigon rice to China has been prohibited.

The permits issued for the exportation of Saigon rice to Shanghai have reached 55,000 tons from January 1. These permits will continue to be issued without any difficulty.

Americans Resent Mail Stoppage in Hankow

Hankow, Feb. 26.

The American Consul-General has made representations to the Japanese authorities concerning official interference and consequent lengthy delays in the delivery of mail addressed to Americans in this district.

It is understood that several recent copies of the "North-China Daily News," "Evening Post" and private letters have been received broken open, and on occasions, over a fortnight late.—Reuter.

Casualties List for H.M.S. Daring

Total of 156 Men All Told Believed Lost

London, Feb. 26.

The Admiralty has announced that the total casualties aboard the destroyer Daring amounted to 156.

The list under missing, believed drowned, includes the names of nine officers, among whom is Commander S. A. Cooper, 145 personnel and two members of the staff of the Navy, Army and Air Force Institute.

The names of officers listed in addition to Commander Cooper are: Midshipman J. L. Coleman, Gunner Officer W. H. Easton, Surgeon Lieut. G. J. Kearney, Sub-Lieut. L. G. M. Potts, Midshipman A. V. Pumfrey, and Lieutenants P. L. Roberts, P. C. Gordon and W. J. K. Shaxby.

The casualty list of ratings who are missing, believed drowned includes:

F. W. Amor, G. W. Armstrong, F. B. Ashfield, D. J. Barry, D. P. Beamin, A. E. Bellis, A. H. Bendon, Reginald Beery, A. G. Bevan, Duncan Blair, F. A. Boggein, L. W. Brown, P. N. Byng, J. C. Cameron, J. H. Cameron, P. H. W. Campbell, F. G. Card, Kenneth Carroll, A. T. G. Champion, G. H. Charles, Albert Clark, J. S. Cleaver, H. H. Clifford, J. C. Cole, Arthur Cooke, E. A. Copperthwaite, William Couling, R. H. Cox, John Coxon, L. J. Dean, J. A. Driver, F. W. Drury, J. P. Dunbar, H. J. Eastman, H. J. Elkins, William English, A. J. L. Evans, S. J. Evans, O. J. Everby, C. E. Fear, Robert Fitton de Finaly, E. W. Food, John Fox, Albert Gaffney, G. E. F. Gale, J. W. Garner, R. C. Garford, John Gissing, V. H. Haggerston, G. W. Harper, Albert Harris, C. E. Harris, Samuel Harrocks, A. E. Hatfield, G. J. Hawkins, Arthur Healey, A. A. Hickmott, R. F. Hill, E. O. Holman, J. G. Holman, J. M. B. Howat, Frederick Holmes, F. W. Jenkins, A. W. Jestico, E. G. Johncock T. R. Jones, W. G. Jukes, John Keith, W. G. Kennard, J. P. King, A. D. Lamont, A. H. Lee, L. G. W. Little, C. H. Loader, J. G. B. McGhee, E. C. Miller, William Moon, F. C. Moore, James Morris, T. de R. Mottram, L. A. Murray, Alfred Murrison, William Norris, William Overend, A. E. Page, Fred Palmer, Maurice Parsons, Thomas Penkethman, Henry Pipes, N. J. Ponter, G. H. Potts, Harold Pullan, R. S. Purves, S. E. Rafter, T. H. Rainey, W. G. Rainey, W. T. Ramsden, A. H. Riley Sydney Robinson, W. S. Rushton, George Sanderson, E. A. Searle, P. L. Skipp, M. G. Slade, E. H. Slater, E. S. Smith, F. R. B. Smith, T. H. Smith, T. S. Smith, Thomas Steele, R. E. Stennings, F. J. Still, W. G. Stokes, Edward Straughan, B. G. Strugess, F. G. A. Teersham, D. V. Tanner, Milton Tate, G. M. Taylor, J. S. F. Taylor, H. F. Thatcher, T. A. Tingley, G. R. I. Tompkins, D. G. Trott, A. C. Tume, Charles Turpitt, Francis Walsh, F. D. Walter, S. R. Walton, P. L. Ward, W. W. Watson, C. H. Webster, A. E. Wells, Charles White, R. J. F. Whitehead, E. G. Whitelock, G. H. Willis, C. A. Willmot, J. M. Silson, N. E. Wilson, S. R. Woolston, David Wormald, T. W. Wright.—United Press.

Dutch Patrol Combats German Aircraft

Audacious Attack on Neutral Craft Made by Nazi

The Hague, Feb. 25.

A brief aerial fight was staged over neutral Dutch territory today when a German warplane which violated the Netherlands' border was sighted and attacked by a Dutch patrol plane. The invader, after firing a few bursts of machine-gun bullets, at the Dutch craft, fled and escaped over the Belgian frontier, the official Press Service of the Government announced today.

The short encounter took place this morning over the Oss district, in northern Brabant, at an altitude of 26,000 feet. The German plane was identified as a Messerschmidt-III. It was chased by the Dutch patrol plane in the direction of Tilburg and after a few minutes of pursuit, the patrol craft fired on the invader. The German pilot returned the fire, then broke away and made for the Belgian border near Reusel.

"Owing to the fact that the German plane had not only violated Dutch territory but had the audacity to fire on the Dutch plane which was on patrol duty," the Press Service stated, "the Dutch Government will lodge a severe protest with the German Government."

Another similar incident was reported to have occurred over the Woudenberg district of Utrecht province, where German planes were identified and fired on by anti-aircraft guns. The planes turned back and fled in a southwesterly direction. "The Dutch Government," the Press Service asserted, "will also protest to Berlin against this violation of its neutrality."—Havas.

Foreign Policeman Assaulted

Scuffle Occurs During Sale of Cheap Flour

As the result of a scuffle outside a shop at 488 Peking Road at 9.30 yesterday morning, Foreign Sergeant T. G. Adams of the Shanghai Municipal Police had his belt broken and an Indian was taken into custody. The affair occurred when a party of Indians attempted to buy flour from the shop, which was engaged in selling cheap flour to indigent refugees.

The proprietor refused to sell the flour to the Indians and during the resultant argument Sergeant Adams attempted to clear the Indians away. One of the men is alleged to have berated the police officer with abusive language and to have seized him by the coat collar and pistol belt, breaking the policeman's cross belt. The man was subdued and brought into custody by Sergeant Adams.

The man arrested in connection with the affair is Banta Singh, a watchman employed at 115 Hankow Road.

U.S. Court Session In Canton

Mr. William T. Collins, Clerk of the United States Court for China, will leave Shanghai today for Canton where he will join Judge Milton J. Helmick, who is at present on a holiday in Chungking. Judge Helmick will hold a session of the United States Court in Canton commencing March 4. This is the first session of the U.S. Court to take place in the Kwangtung city in two years. Judge Helmick will fly from Chungking to Hongkong and then proceed to Canton.

False Alarms Over Turkey Refuted

German Efforts to Stir Up Trouble in Near East Seen Thwarted by Allies

Istanbul, Feb. 26.

Reports that Turkey has declared a state of emergency are absolutely without foundation. The country is perfectly calm and there is no evidence that any abnormal situation exists. The reports may have arisen as the result of confusion with the enforcement of the economic emergency law, which has no military significance but is simply designed to adapt national economy to defence requirements.—Reuter.

Nazi Trouble-Makers Defeated

London, Feb. 26.

The Swiss newspaper "Tribune" writes: "The arrival of the Anzacs in Egypt is a striking reply to the activities of German agents who have vainly sought to raise the peoples in the Near and Middle East against 'perfidious Albion' (ancient name of Britain among Greeks and Romans)," says a special commentary issued here today.

"It is another example," the Swiss paper adds, "of the miscalculation of Herr von Ribbentrop (German Foreign Minister) and his associates, concerning the disintegration of the British commonwealth of nations."

The Budapest paper "Memzeti Ujsag," in an article entitled "British Imperial Constructive Work in Arabia," the special commentary adds, shows the systematic work of the last twenty years in the building of a network of bases on the fringes of Arabia, facilitating the work of the Army of General Weygand, Commander of the Allied forces in the Near East.—Reuter.

Italy Remains Watchful

Rome, Feb. 25.

Italy today keeps an eagle eye on the Near Eastern military situation for her colonies are directly involved and would be seriously affected by any change in the *status quo*, foreign observers here stated this evening.

Italian Government quarters are "much disturbed" by reported Soviet pressure on Teheran, capital of Iran, for Soviet penetration toward the Persian Gulf would mean that a source of permanent Communist agitation would be established close to Italian colonial possessions. Even simple Allied resistance to Soviet penetration encouraged by Berlin, would nevertheless strengthen Anglo-French influence in the Near East and would favour the creation of a Mosiem bloc under the aegis of Paris and London. If this happened, communications between Italy and her African empire would depend entirely on Allied goodwill. For this reason, Italy ardently desires that peace be maintained in the Near East.

Observers have pointed out that Italy is already complaining bitterly of "British tutelage in the Near East." Moreover, certain Italian quarters see in the Allied concentration of troops near Cyrenaica, a direct threat to Italian possessions in North Africa.

The massed forces of the Allies in the Near East, these Italian quarters fear, may possibly be used as a weapon against Italy if ever the need arises. In this respect, Italian commentators declare the constant reinforcement of Anglo-French forces in the Near East to be contrary to Britain's engagements by virtue of the Anglo-Italian pact of April 16, 1938.—Havas.

Norway's Territorial Waters Discussed

Commons Informed of Difficulty of Delimiting

London, Feb. 26.

Questioned in the House of Commons today regarding the extent of Norwegian territorial waters, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. R. A. Butler, said the formation of principles on which, in view of the special configuration of the Norwegian coast, the limit of territorial waters should be drawn, had been the subject of much discussion, and the question could not be said to have been finally decided.

The Norwegian Government, while not departing from its claim to a four-mile limit, had informed the British Government that for the purposes of the present war, they would not maintain the neutrality provision outside a distance of three miles from the coast.

In response to supplementary questions, Mr. Butler said that Norway's territorial waters extended for a considerable distance owing to the existence of islands.—Reuter.

School Teachers Flock To Munitions Works

Japanese Find It Better Than Teaching

Tokyo, Feb. 25.

The rapid exodus of primary-school teachers towards well-paid jobs in munitions factories is expected to be checked by a decision just taken by the government to increase its participation in the expenses of municipal primary school. Instead of paying an annual fixed sum of some eighty million yen the state will from now on pay half the expenses of compulsory education. The Diet will shortly approve the measure, it is predicted.

It is reported that the shortage of school teachers was further increased by the fact there was an important amount of salaries in arrears throughout the country: 77 towns and villages are said to be unable to pay the salaries of their primary school teachers at present. This situation will be remedied now by the new system just decided upon by the government.—Havas.

Plane Crashes on Houses Near Croydon

London, Feb. 25.

A woman and her daughter suffered severe burns when a plane crashed into a group of houses near Croydon airport yesterday, and died in hospital this morning. Sever other persons are being treated for burns, as the plane set fire to three houses. The pilot, believed to be the sole occupant of the plane, died in the crash.—Havas.

Japan Again Warns U.S. on China Loan

Tokyo, Feb. 26.

Japan again warned the United States today that it would regard with "serious concern" the proposed new US$20,000,000 American loan to China.

The warning was voiced by the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman, Mr. Y. Suma, who pointed out that the proposed American loan to the Chungking Government would "certainly strengthen the political position of General Chiang Kai-shek," even if it was not intended for military purposes.—United Press.

Plane Leaves Japan For Thailand

Indo-China to Be Avoided In Flight

Tokyo, Feb. 26.

Bound for Bangkok on a 6,000-kilometre test flight, in preparation for the establishment of a regular air service between Japan and Thailand, the Japan Airways Company airliner Tachukaze left Haneda airport here at 6 o'clock this morning.

Because of the refusal of the French authorities to allow Japanese commercial aircraft to fly over Indo-China, the Tachukaze will skirt the Annam coast from Canton to Bangkok, flying outside of the territorial waters of Indo-China.

The Tahukaze arrived at Fukuoka, Kyushu, at 10.09 o'clock this morning and resumed its journey at 10.39 o'clock. It will stop at Taihoku overnight after completing the 2,541-kilometre course between the capital and the Formosan city.—Domei.

Wants Clarification of Asama Maru Case

Tokyo, Feb. 26.

Mr. Ichiro Kiyose, Member of the Lower House, today wrote an open letter to the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, urging clarification of the Asama Maru case. The open letter came as a sequel to Mr. Arita's refusal to answer Mr. Kiyose's interpellation before the House of Representatives recently.

Mr. Kiyose demanded to know whether Britain had expressed regret to Japan over the seizure of 21 Germans. He also desired to know whether Japanese law had been strained in order to meet a British request that Japan instruct Japanese shipping firms not to give passage aboard their ships to Germans embodied in the armed forces, or those suspected as such.—United Press.

Japanese Industrialist Visits Fiat Plant

Turin, Feb. 24.

Mr. Yoshisuke Aikawa, President of the Manchuria Heavy Industry Company, today visited the Fiat motor car and aircraft manufacturing plants here. The Japanese industrialist who is visiting Europe arrived today from Milan.—Domei.

Japanese Vessel Held Five Days in Islands

Released by Coast Order After Investigation

Tokyo, Feb. 26.

American coastal patrol authorities in the Philippines detained the Japanese fishing boat Ryujin Maru for five days early this month, it was disclosed here today. The captain of the Japanese ship, which is now returning to Japan, said in a message to the "Asahi Shimbun" that thirteen men from his ship, including himself, had been held from February 13 to February 18 while the status of their ship was being investigated.

The 131-ton Japanese ship, with a crew of 47 men aboard, was stopped 119.43 east longitude and 8.50 north latitude at 3.30 p.m., February 13.

"Armed men conducted a raid on our ship and took thirteen of us, including myself, to their ship," the captain reported. "The Philippine ship sent a message to the Government of the Philippines, but the reply was belated. At 4 p.m. on February 14 we were taken, together with our ship, toward Zamboanga, Mindanao Island, where we arrived at 5 p.m. the following day.

"The official investigation began on February 16. Since they failed to find any reason for detaining us, they released us the following day.

"Meanwhile, Japanese residents in the islands endeavoured greatly to obtain our release. Both on board the Philippine ship and at Zamboanga the American officials maintained a quiet and friendly attitude toward us. For this we are grateful."—United Press.

Servants Enticed from Peiping Homes

Anti-British Campaign Believed Continuing

Peiping, Feb. 26.

The anti-British movement in Peiping has spread to the Chinese staff of the British Embassy here, and six servants have already resigned, according to a report of the recently-formed Anti-British Association published in the local Chinese press.

The report adds that altogether 31 warnings were served in January to Chinese working in the British Embassy and other British concerns to leave their employment, while four landlords are said to have signified their willingness to hasten the evacuation of premises leased to British nationals.

According to the report, the anti-British movement in Peiping is more widespread than last year.

It is claimed that the people "understand perfectly" the meaning of the movement, and have signified their willingness to support it.—Reuter.

Britons Enjoy More Daylight

Summer Time Puts Off Blackouts by One Hour

London, Feb. 26.

Britain officially returned to summer time Sunday morning when clocks throughout the country were advanced one hour.

Early Sunday church-goers dressed yesterday by electric light and the nightly blackout did not end until 7.28 a.m., summer time, as compared with 6.32 a.m. on Saturday

Sunday evening strollers, however, promenaded through the streets in broad daylight yesterday and had time to enjoy their supper before going through the nightly blackout ritual of fixing blinds and curtains for the night.

The blackout did not become effective last night until 7 p.m., summer time, whereas under the former system the nation was in darkness after 5.58 p.m.—United Press.

Several famous London clubs have been badly hit by resignations, removals into the country, and the stringency of wartime conditions generally. Among them are the St. Stephen's Club, which overlooks Old Palace Yard at Westminster, and the Conservative Club in St. James's-street. A plan to join forces has recently been under discussion.

Minor Injuries

Accidents occur almost daily with children, resulting in cuts, scratches, burns, scalds, bruises. For the curative treatment of all such minor injuries there is nothing better than

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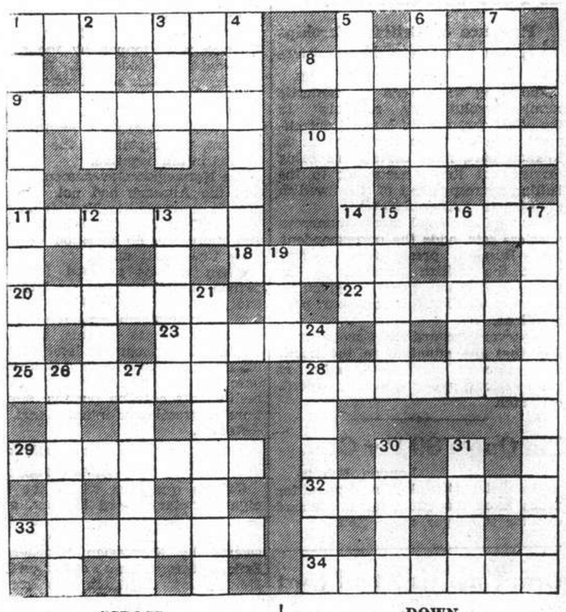

ACROSS

1 What the boss takes
8 Part is part wine
9 This is under a sovereign
10 "Fir type" (anag.)
11 Whenever you please (two words)
14 Sounds like royalty, but is like a bad tooth
18 Its effect is appetising, but the cause is confused
20 The diver might quote this colour without the third letter
22 Member of a stock race?
23 French town bad at heart
25 Colour mostly anciently ancient
28 Found not guilty?
29 Father's age had nothing to do with serious work
32 He used to make the pit split (two words)
33 Language bad enough to make a dog howl
34 At midnight most people have this

DOWN

1 A kitchen occupation royally ended
2 Think of a number, add twenty, double, subtract twenty two, halve, take away the number you thought of
3 Episode on a mount
4 A king among trees, in France
5 Return, seldom made by those who have 34 across
6 Often a corrective for limpness
7 The last thing one should go into
12 Try a vocal effort
13 It has its place in evening leisure
15 Shut up more politely
16 A finer composition
17 The end of one of the lines of our ally (three words)
19 Sting about this is familiar to airmen
21 It has many applications in medicine
24 This part of America can be made to do a cure
26 The sort of thing that spoils light transit
27 Tried another way, and reduced to hate
30 A little bit of loving nature
31 King from 28 across

ACROSS: 5, Paddle; 8, Time fuse; 9, Second; 10, Bassinet; 11, Theorise; 12 Olio; 14, All; 15, Rennet; 16, Enormity; 19, Leap-frog; 23, Rafter; 26, Rod; 27, Lank; 29, Obstacle; 29, Chancery; 31, Hawaii; 32, Apple pie; 33, Berlin. DOWN: 1, Miracle; 2, Pension; 3, Burn; 4, Seattle; 5, Pasteboard; 6, Decorum; 7, Long set; 12, Oral; 13, Inca; 14, Attraction; 17, Iota; 18, York; 20, Embrace; 21, Pitfall; 22, Grecian; 24, Flicker; 25, Entrain; 30, Alps.

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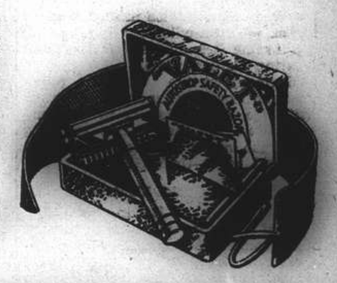

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FROM DAY TO DAY

TOMORROW at 10 a.m., members of the civics department of the American Women's Club will meet at St. Tichon's Orphanage, 770 Rue Bourgeat, for a tour of inspection. Other members of the A.W.C. are invited to join them.

MR. Justice Branson, who retired recently is one of the few High Court judges who began life as solicitors and who never became K.C. He owed his advancement to Lord Birkenhead, who thought highly of his ability as a company lawyer.

ROTARIANS are reminded that the meeting of the Shanghai Rotary Club will be held on Thursday, at 12.15 p.m. at the Metropole Hotel, 1st floor. Rotarian Hawkings will be the speaker for the day on "Some of the World's Best Letters."

THE Shanghai Choral Society will render Handel's "The Messiah" in Holy Trinity Cathedral with organ and orchestral accompaniment on March 4 and 5 at 5.45 p.m. A collection will be taken and any balance after defraying expenses will be donated to the Cathedral Organ Fund.

MR. Kawichi Kawarada, former Minister of Education; Mr. Seiichi Omura, former Vice-Minister of Education, and Mr. Rokuzo Takebe, former Vice-President of the National Planning Board, called on Lieut.-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, chief of staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China, in Nanking, on Sunday morning, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported.

A VERY special privilege has been conferred on the 8th (Irish) Battalion of the King's Regiment. It is to select its own recruits. The battalion was disbanded in 1922, but re-formed in May last. Within a month the establishment was completed and 200 men were waiting for vacancies. The battalion demands a height standard of five inches above that of the ordinary infantry, and many of the men are over 6 ft.

NATURALLY, with names like his, Major-General Andrew George Latta McNaughton, Commanding Officer of the Canadian Forces, is of Scottish descent. Slight, keen-eyed, firm-lipped, with the complexion of an outdoor man, Gen. McNaughton looks young for his 52 years. He has a wife, three sons, two daughters (one of the sons in the contingent he has brought over), and finds relaxation in salmon fishing.

THE Shanghai Municipal health report for the week ending midnight, February 24, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement were Foreigners 8 and Chinese 711. Deaths from notifiable diseases were Foreigners, tuberculosis 2, and Chinese, tuberculosis 81; typhoid fever 25; dysentery 6; diphtheria 3 and smallpox, cerebrospinal fever, beriberi, influenza, measles 1 each.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending February 24, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession were Foreigners 3 and Chinese 229. Deaths from notifiable diseases were Foreigners nil and Chinese, tuberculosis 25; pneumonia 5; typhoid and paratyphoid fever 4; beri-beri 4; diphtheria 2 and dysentery, typhus fever, septicaemia 1 each.

How many a slip there can be between the cup and the lip finds illustration in the fact that 60-year-old Stalin was intended by his mother for the Church. He carried off a scholarship at a theological college at Tiflis, but was expelled at 18 for his political views. Physically he towers above his new friend and ally, Hitler, being over 6 ft. tall and carrying a considerable weight in bone and muscle, as well as an adequate covering of flesh.

THE rapid development of highway and waterway communications between Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow has greatly improved the system for the transportation of goods from Hongkong and Shanghai, says the "Sin Wan Pao." The number of transportation companies has increased in the South-west provinces and a large volume of goods has been imported from British Malaya, Hongkong and Shanghai without meeting with any hindrance, the report states.

ONE in seven Japanese civilians residing here was ill during 1939, figures released by the medical clinic of the Japanese Residents' Corporation indicated, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported. The ratio of incidence was three males to one child, the daily stated. Listed by their ailments, the patients treated during the year were: respiratory organs 2,600; digestive organs 1,300; skin diseases 1,300; beri-beri 1,000; surgical cases 1,200; ear, nose and throat 900; venereal diseases 750 and miscellaneous 2,450.

THE Ministry of Economic Affairs has wired the City Chamber of Commerce to warn local Chinese trade guilds against issuing "provisional trade registration certificates" on their own account to newly established firms, says the "Sin Wan Pao." Ever since the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Shanghai the, report adds, the various guilds have taken the responsibility of issuing such certificates to newly-established firms, without troubling to investigate the business conducted by the applicants. Such certificates formerly had to be applied for at the Ministry of Industry, and since the outbreak of war, at the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

"NIPPON, Today and Tomorrow," a handsomely illustrated book issued by the "Osaka Mainichi," has been received in the office of the "North-China Daily News." A variety of articles on Japanese and international affairs are contained, and there are several full-page colour plates by way of illustration as well as a profusion of sepia pictures. The cultural side of Japanese life receives a generous share of attention. Important events which transpired last year are reviewed. The book, which is in large format, has been sent out locally by Mr. Tokushi Imamura, of the "Osaka Mainichi" and the "Tokyo Nichinichi."

"A Slanderous Statement"

Sir V. Sassoon Criticized On Reported Interview in U.S.A. By Japanese

Sir Victor Sassoon, at present visiting the United States, was severely criticized at the Japanese press conference yesterday in Shanghai, as a result of statements concerning Japan, which he was reported to have made to the press in New York on February 25. If these statements were accurately reported, an Embassy spokesman said, they constituted a slander against the Japanese Army and the Japanese nation.

The statements referred to were those in which Sir Victor was reported as saying that the Japanese would soon revolt against military rule and would turn against the Army, that Japan's internal economy was crumbling and the day was approaching when Japan would seek any peace consistent with a saving of face. Another statement, the spokesman continued, alleged that dissatisfaction in Japan was heightened by the belief that much that was supposed to go the Army was sticking to the fingers of the higher-ups.

Help to Refugees

"We have no evidence or any corroborative material tending to show that Sir Victor was misquoted," the spokesman said, "but that might be possible. Insofar as the Japanese authorities and the Japanese people are concerned the above statements were noted. These statements constitute not only a serious slander against the Army but also against the Japanese people and the Japanese nation in general."

In the eyes of the Japanese people, he went on, Sir Victor was a member of the Jewish race and when one considered that the Japanese authorities in Shanghai had gone out of their way to study the question of Jewish refugees and had extended considerable facilities to these refugees, of whom more than ten thousand had been resting in peace in the Japanese patrolled area of Shanghai, such statements were regarded as most regrettable.

The spokesman continued that the Japanese authorities had been restricting the influx of Japanese civilians into Shanghai because of the lack of accommodation. From a humanitarian point of view, however, they had done everything possible to allow Jewish refugees to find a haven in Shanghai and it was regrettable that this attitude of the Japanese authorities had not been appreciated by at least one member of the Jewish race.

"Violent Language"

The spokesman then referred to an interview given to the press by Sir Victor when he arrived in San Francisco on January 31. In this interview he was quoted as using more or less violent language in describing the alleged lack of unity in Japanese public opinion, the spokesman stated. It was regrettable that again he should have made such a statement, he continued, without having obtained sufficient facts upon which to base his statements and to have misinterpreted facts, which may have come to him on the surface in a superficial manner.

At the time of the Manchurian incident, the Embassy spokesman went on, a section of public opinion tended to regard the whole incident as an adventure engineered solely by the Japanese Army by which Japan would collapse economically under the burden. The same comment appeared to have been made in various parts of the world and there was a similarity between the views expressed at the time of the Manchurian incident and the present conflict in China.

In the case of the Manchurian incident the facts had eloquently proved that such ideas had been wrong. In the case of the present conflict only time would decide who was right or wrong. The Japanese people, however, were confident that these opinions would again be proved wrong as at the time of the Manchurian incident.

Repercussions

The spokesman pointed out that whenever there was a big upheaval such as the present conflict, there were bound to be economic repercussions and conflicts in internal opinion. That had happened in the United States in connection with several New Deal measures and, more recently, in England, there had been differences of opinion in connection with the present European conflict. In Japan there were superficial differences of opinion in connection with the present China conflict but Japan, with a long history and with a homogeneous people, would not deviate from its basic purpose in spite of such superficial differences.

To judge the China problem it was essential for such observers to acquaint themselves with Japan and also with the fact that 100 million people were of the same blood. Unless these factors were well considered and studied by such observers there was always a danger that they would guess wrongly.

Asked if Sir Victor would be subjected to arrest if he landed in Japan in view of the arrest of Mr. Young because of statements he had made concerning Japan in China, the spokesman said that such matters were not being considered.

Rent Increases Stir Lively Opposition

Japanese Landlord's Act Rouses Tenants

A proposed 40 per cent. increase in rentals, effective on March 1, by a Japanese landlord owning 40 houses in Asia Terrace, Wonglo Road, on the Hongkew-Kiangwan-Chapei border, has aroused a wave of protest, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday.

The landlord, whose name was withheld by the newspaper, was accused of joining the ranks of "rent bandits," whose attempts to raise rents have been resisted by Japanese tenants.

The rise in commodity prices and the raising of rents by "other Landlords" was said to have been cited by the owners of Asia Terrace for their proposed action, the "Tairiku Shimpo" said.

One unnamed tenant was reported by the daily to have described the proposed raising of his Y.70 rent to Y.95 as "unbearable." "We are determined to fight this evil in view of the possibility of its extending to other properties," the "Tairiku Shimpo" quoted this tenant as saying.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Farewell Presentation to Mr. W. E. Fairbairn

Major K. M. Bourne (left) is seen above presenting two ivory carvings to Mr. W. E. Fairbairn, Assistant Commissioner of Police, who retires today after over 32 years' service in the Force. The gift was made at the Police Club on behalf of the Police Recreation Club, in which Mr. Fairbairn had been active for many years. A large assembly, representing all ranks, was present.

S.V.C. Estimate Shows Big Increase Over 1939 Budget

List of Proposed Expenditures for Present Year Ready To Go To Finance Committee

IN view of the heavy deficit incurred during 1939, caused chiefly by the fall in value of the local dollar, and the imperative need for economy, Heads of Municipal Departments were instructed to exercise the strictest economy in the preparation of their Estimates for 1940 and to take drastic steps to effect every possible reduction in departmental requirements. The Council's instructions were carefully observed by all Heads of Departments, in collaboration with the Treasurer, and accordingly the estimates as forwarded for the scrutiny of Committees showed considerable reductions upon the preliminary figures.

The estimates of the Volunteer Corps, Fire Brigade and Police Force (including Jail) were considered by the Watch Committee in meeting on February 2 when, in accordance with the usual procedure, items of Extraordinary Expenditure were classified in the two categories of (1) those to which the Council is already committed, or which are considered urgent, and (2) those for which, having regard to financial and other considerations, no appropriation should be made this year.

Expenditure, S.V.C.

After detailed examination of each proposed appropriation of capital expenditure of the Volunteer Corps, a deduction of $34,714 from the preliminary estimate of $53,314 was effected.

Two of the proposed items of Extraordinary Expenditure were approved, these being $1,600 for mobilization equipment and $17,000 for emergency measures. The latter figure includes provision for the purchase of sandbags to replace those that have deteriorated. The Commandant reported that the total stock of sandbags asked for was the minimum necessary for the protection of the various posts for which the Corps is responsible.

Ordinary Expenditure

The Treasurer reported that the Preliminary Estimates of Ordinary Expenditure of the Volunteer Corps submitted by the Commandant totalled $1,264,376, an increase of $379,776, or 42.93 per cent. as compared with the Budget provision for last year. This figure of $1,264,376 had been reduced by $71,946 by effecting certain economies in consultation with the Commandant. The estimates in their present form totalled $1,192,430, an increase of $307,830 or 34.80 per cent. as compared with the relative provision for 1939.

Personnel.—The Commandant's preliminary estimates included provision for reliefs for the Commandant, Brigade Major and Corps Sergeant Major, whose periods of service expire during 1940, but due to recent arrangements under which Major Corbin (Brigade Major) and Major Graham (Adviser, Russian Detachment) have been released from their appointments to return to England and the filling of only one of these positions by a member of the Council's staff, a decrease of $105,460 in the preliminary estimates distributed over the headings of Pay and Allowances. Pension Contributions and Superannuation and Passages had been effected.

Slight Decrease

Volunteer Units.—Under this section, the amended estimates showed a decrease of $90 as compared with last year.

The increases shown above were attributable; under Pay and Allowances, partly to provision for normal pay increments, but mainly to the higher cost of living allowances granted during the past year; under Locomotion, to the prevailing high cost of gasoline, oil and spare parts and to the greater use of motor lorries for training in mob dispersal tactics, under Fuel and Camps of Exercise, to the advance in commodity prices and the higher costs of meals and training stores.

The decreases shown were due; under Passages, to the absence of any provision being made, although an appropriation may later become necessary if changes are made in the re-staffing arrangements; under Repairs to Arms and Accoutrements, owing to indications that certain spare parts ordered from England will not be despatched due to the war in Europe; and under Ammunition, to lower issues as a result of the revision of the training schedule whereunder courses are largely confined to street fighting and mob dispersal tactics. An abnormal appropriation of $8,000, included under the heading Armoured Car Company, for overhauling and repainting 10 Armoured Cars, necessitated by the continuous and severe usage to which these vehicles have been subjected during the six months they have been at the disposal of the Police for patrol duty, had, by arrangement between the Treasurer and the Commandant, been reduced to $2,000, and the balance of $6,000 will be covered by the blanket appropriation for Emergency Measures to be provided in the capital budget for such abnormal items.

Russian Detachment.—The estimates in their amended form showed an increase of $294,760, or 55.26, per cent., as compared with the 1939 Budget.

An increase under Pay and Allowances was partly due to the inclusion of a sum of $58.140 representing the Special Bonus granted for extra duties arising out of emergency conditions, which was formerly charged to the capital budget under the heading of Emergency Measures. The remaining comparative increase of $72,920 was attributable chiefly to the increases in the temporary bonus and marriage allowances authorized during 1939. Provisions had also been included for normal promotions and scale increments in pay.

Under the headings of Fuel, Light, Water and Uniform, requirements were normal and the increases shown were due to the higher costs of commodities and utility services. The prevailing high cost of foodstuffs was responsible for the increase of $114,840 shown under Ration Allowance and Messing, subject, however, to the findings resulting from an investigation that is being carried out into the feeding of the Russian Detachment.

With regard to Stock and Stores, the Chairman observed that the various items under the heading of Uniform were very expensive, and enquired whether it would be possible to simplify and standardize uniforms by the issue of overalls only and to eliminate brass buttons, badges etc. The Commandant replied that in view of the number of national interests and units in the Corps, elimination of uniforms and insignia might have an adverse effect on recruiting. In reply to a further enquiry, the Commandant stated that the number of coolies employed on the Rifle Range was necessary when shooting was in progress, and that any appreciable reduction would result in delays with consequent loss of efficiency. These coolies were fully occupied at other times in maintenance and repair work.

Subject to any further necessary adjustments being made by the Treasurer in conjunction with the Commandant, the Volunteer Corps Estimates of Extraordinary and Ordinary Expenditure for 1940 were approved for submission to the Finance Committee.

Barbed Wire Change Hits Post Office

Parcel Business Decreases Since Japanese Action

A difficult situation that will cripple the business of the Shanghai Post Office where Japanese censors are already working has been created as Japanese authorities have removed barbed wire entanglements, formerly placed near the Post Office blocking the Szechuen Road entrance, and have moved them to the end of the Kiangsi Road wooden bridge across the creek known to many as the "waterworks bridge." All those who send parcels to the Post Office must now pass through Japanese sentries on the Szechuen Road bridge.

Although the Japanese now do not require those who enter Hongkew to show passes they still enforce search regulations which fact causes a psychological restriction to be placed upon those who wish to send parcels to the Post Office. They must now pass through Japanese sentries while crossing the Szechuen Road bridge whereas three days ago they did not have to do that.

To save the trouble of having their parcels for outports (and therefore carefully sealed) examined by military authorities on the Szechuen Road bridge, many people have refrained from patronizing the Post Office since the barbed wire entanglements were moved. An official of the Post Office stated yesterday that the volume of business of the Parcel Department had decreased during the past few days.

It was also authoritatively learned that the matter had been referred to Settlement authorities for negotiations but so far no satisfactory results have been achieved. The Head Post Office in Kunming has been informed but it was said that Kunming could not do anything to remedy the situation here.

In Husband's Power, States Judge

Question of Separation Agreement in Court

"It seems to be what gentlemen in an uncivilized country would treat as a scrap of paper," said Judge P. Grant Jones in H.M. Supreme Court yesterday when referring to a separation agreement between a husband and wife, which was produced for his inspection during the hearing of the wife's claim for payment of maintenance arrears.

Mrs. Anna Perry, who filed the claim, asked for payment for the months of November, December, 1939, and January, 1940, at an agreed rate of $150 a month. The husband, Mr. Herbert Perry, did not appear.

It was explained to His Lordship that the agreement had been signed on March 1, 1938, in the presence of both parties and two lawyers and that Mr. and Mrs. Perry had added their signatures to it. Asked why she had signed the agreement, Mrs. Perry stated that she had been hungry for six months and had signed it knowing that the paper was against her.

Addressing Mrs. Perry, who gave her evidence in Russian through an interpreter, His Lordship stated "This agreement puts you absolutely in your husband's power. You should not have signed it." He advised her to proceed, as soon as possible, with her suit for judicial separation. "On that suit your rights will be adjusted between yourself and your husband," he concluded.

Conference of Baltic States in March

Riga, Feb. 25.

The next meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Baltic states will be held here from March 14 to March 16.—Havas.

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Presentation Made To Mr. Fairbairn

Police Recreation Club Honours Official on Eve Of His Retirement

On the eve of the retirement of Mr. W. E. Fairbairn, Assistant Commissioner of Police, today, a presentation of a pair of Chinese ivory carvings was made yesterday afternoon by the S.M.P. Recreation Club membership at a well-attended function held in the Police Club.

Major K. M. Bourne, Commissioner, spoke of Mr. Fairbairn's more than 32 years on the force, his long association with Police sports and his achievement as the designer and producer of the efficient steel waistcoats now used to protect the lives of members. The Commissioner traced the retiring official's successes as a football and hockey player for the Police and his rôle as a primum mobile of the now defunct Police rifle section.

After the toast had been drunk, Mr. Fairbairn responded, thanking those present for their handsome gift.

Capt. H. M. Smyth, Mr. T. Robertson and Mr. T. M. Yao, Deputy Commissioners, attended the function. Others present were:

Messrs. R. W. Yorke, H. D. M. Robertson, A. H. Samson and V. Sharman, Assistant Commissioners; Mr. H. E. Aiers, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner; Superintendents Mason, Clissold, Barry, Ross and Grubb; Chief Inspectors Hall, Dudley, Telfer, Toon and Perkins; and Inspectors Duncan, Mason, Widdowson, Dickson, Crighton, Glover, Leslie, Blenkinsop and Harper.

The Jail Staff was represented by Assistant Jailers W. Read and A. Hurry. Among others who attended were Sub-Inspectors G. J. B. Pryde, D. Cormie, M. L. Crowther, George E. Darters, F. A. Ewins, Alexander I. Beloshenko, R. I. Fernandez, L. W. Brace, G. W. Fowler, L. W. Hide and G. H. Wade; and Messrs. J. E. Fairbairn, A. G. L. Richards and G. F. C. McLorn, of the Civil Staff.

Officers of the S.V.C. entertained Mr. Fairbairn at a cocktail party at the S.V.C. Club at noon yesterday, when they presented two incribed silver ashtrays to the departing police officer. Colonel J. W. Hornby, the Commandant, spoke on behalf of those present. The function was attended by a large number of the senior officers of the S.V.C.

The Indian Branch of the S.M.P. will make a presentation to Mr. Fairbairn in the latter's office today.

Mr. Fairbairn will leave Shanghai shortly for England, via America. He will join his family in Sussex.

Nanking Rd. Goldsmith Shop Said Robbed

Large Amount of Money And Jewellery Taken

Detectives attached to the Louza Station were yesterday investigating the reported looting of a Chinese goldsmith's shop, Lau Vong Ziang, at 432 Nanking Road on Sunday evening.

According to the reports, five Chinese entered the establishment at 10.20 o'clock, confronted the shop personnel with three pistols, and then stole a large amount of money and jewellery. The gang escaped, and no shots were fired, it was further stated.

The exact value of the loot had not been reported to the Police at a late hour yesterday.

Shareholder's Son in Court

A son of one of the shareholders was brought before the First Special District Court yesterday and charged with attempted extortion and restriction of freedom in which he was alleged to have written several extortion letters to other shareholders of the same shop who are at variance with his father.

Kuo Shiu-kai, the accused youth, told the Court that he would not be so foolish as to have written the extortion letters since his handwriting is known to all shareholders of his father's business. He was, however, remanded in custody and hearing was postponed for a week pending further investigations.

Trouble started in the shop last year when the father of the accused wanted to dissociate himself with his shareholders claiming a big sum of money which he said he was entitled to obtain by withdrawing from the partnership. There were many disputes but there was no settlement since the other shareholders refused to pay the sum mentioned.

Dance Girl Dies After Paramount Shooting

Chen Ma-li Second Person To Succumb to Wounds

Miss Chen Ma-li, well-known dancing hostess at the Paramount Ballroom, who was shot by a lone Chinese gunman at the crowded establishment early on Sunday morning, died at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the Chinese Red Cross Hospital.

She succumbed to wounds in the abdomen, back, neck and shoulder. She was the second fatal victim of the assassin's bullets. Six hours after the shooting, Mr. Pang Chiu-tang, who was at the same table as the pretty dancing partner, had expired, also in the Red Cross Hospital, of a chest wound. A third Chinese escaped with a superficial flesh injury.

The assailant darted out of the ballroom in the confusion that followed the attack, and he is still being sought by the police. Miss Chen is said to have identified him as a former admirer of hers.

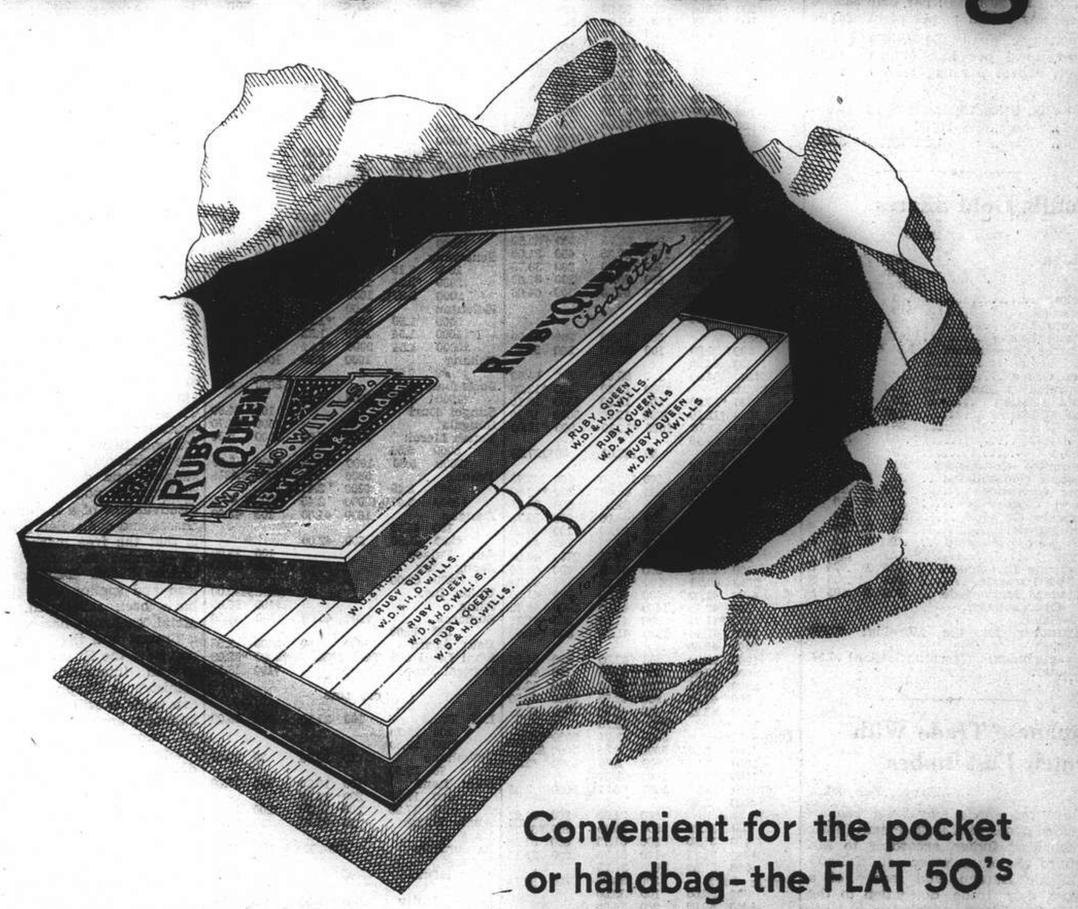
Salvation Army Funds Over $105,000

Two donations of $1,000 each, plus many others of varying sums, yesterday swelled the Appeal Fund of the Salvation Army to in excess of $105,000. Donations may be sent to 40 Sassoon Arcade.

PIANO RECITAL
TOMASZEWSKA
Lyceum—To-night at 9.15

Open EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
SHANGHAI'S LATEST AND SMARTEST RENDEZVOUS
THE BRER FOX
NIGHT CLUB & RESTAURANT
FLOOR SHOW
Telephone 11340

You'll like this NEW 50's Packing



Convenient for the pocket or handbag—the FLAT 50's is suitable for all occasions
(ALSO SOLD IN PACKETS OF TEN)
W.D.&H.O.Wills' POPULAR VIRGINIA Cigarettes
RUBY QUEEN

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1940

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 4 1/32d.	$ 58.18
U.S. $100 @ 6 3/4	$1,481.48
Francs 303	$100
Yen 28 3/4	100
Guilders 12 5/8	100
Rupees 22 1/8	100
Pesos 13 1/2	100
Hongkong $27 1/2	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 4 1/4d.	$ 56.47
U.S. $100 @ 6 1/8	$1,441.44
London—demand, $1=	4 1/4d.
4 months' sight credits	4 3/32d.
4 months' sight docts	4 1/16d.
6 months' sight credits	4 1/16d.
6 months' sight docts	4 3/32d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S.$61 3/8
4 months' sight credits	U.S.$7
4 months' sight docts	U.S.$7 1/8

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling 4 3/32d.	U.S. $61 3/8
Hongkong/London	1/2 1/8

WEI WAH DISCOUNT

Wei Wah $1,057.00 ..... C.N.$1,000.00

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Netherlands Guilders	Buying 13 1/8
Java Guilders	" 13
Netherlands Guilders	Selling 12 3/4
Java Guilders	" 12 5/8

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying	U.S.$100=$1,441.441	£1=	$56.470
Selling	U.S.$100=$1,481.481	£1=	$57.744

BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER

Belgas 0.40 1/4=$1 Belgas 23.40=£1

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

It. Lire 1.34=$1	Swiss Frs. 0.30 1/4=$1
Tourist Lire 1.61	$1

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d	per H.H.$ 1
" Buying " @ 6 1/32	" H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling " @ 99 1/32	" H.H.$100
" Buying " @ 100 1/4	" H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) selling @ 143	per H.H.$100
buying @ 148	" H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing	$2.708
" " Local Dollar	$4.006

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£	Highest 4 1/32	Lowest	4 3/64
U.S. G.$	6 3/32		6 1/8

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING		BUYING
Cash		February	
£ T.T.	4 1/8	4 m/s. l.c.	4 3/32
G.$ T.T.	6 3/4	4 m/s. l.c.	6 1/8
Fcs. T.T.	301	4 m/s.	314
Rs. T.T.	22 7/8	15 ds.	23 3/8

BAR SILVER

	SPOT	STEADY FOR'D
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	57.01	—
Bombay offtake 50 bars.		

NEW YORK/LONDON CROSS RATES

New York closing Rate for Cash	3.95 3/8
Local sellers U.S.$ for Cash	3.95
Local buyers U.S.$ for Cash	3.95 3/8

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 4 3/32 sterling and 6 1/8 U.S.$.

The Interbank market opened at 4 3/32 sterling and 6 3/32 U.S.$ for February delivery. These rates were maintained on a very quiet market until mid-afternoon, when buyers came out and the rates fell 1/64 in sterling and 1/8 in U.S.$; the market closing easy with sellers at:—

1/64 sterling	6 1/8	U.S.$	Cash/Feb.
4 3/32 "	6 3/32	"	Mar.
4 1/32 "	6 5/8	"	Apr.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Saigon rice per shih (176 lb.)	$47.80
Cotton yarn 20's, D.H. per bale	$858.00
Tungchow cotton .. per picul	201.00
Wheat per picul (50 kilos)	$26.00
Flour, local per bag (49lb.)	10.30
Flour, export per bag (49lb.)	15.00
[illegible]	picul
Raw silk, Steamfil, Ex. B 13/15	$5,300
" " 20/22	4,950
" " 20/22 78%	5,000

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Feb. 26.

	Bid Prices a.m. Closing		p.m. Closing	
Atoks	.18		.18	
Antamok	.15		.155	S
Baguio Gold	.215		.215	
Batong Buhay	.012	S	.012	S
Benguet Consolidated	5.65	* S	—	
Big Wedge	.20		.205	
Coco Grove	.13		.13	
Consolidated Mines	.003		.0035	S
Demonstration	.12		.12	
East Mindanao	.105	S	.105	S
I X L	.36		.36	
Ipo Gold	.105		.105	
Itogon	.27		.275	S
Mambulao Consolidated	.013		.013	
Masbate Consolidated	.10	S	.10	S
Mine Operations	.105	S	.105	S
North Camarines	.10	S	.10	S
Paracale Gumaus	.22		.22	
San Mauricio	.81	S	.82	S
Surigao Consolidated	.19	S	.19	S
Suyoc	.125		.125	
Syndicate Investment	.024	S	.024	S
United Paracale	.285		.285	S
Mindanao Motherlode	.105	S	.105	S

*—Over counter.
S—Sales.

Turnover for the Morning: 62,900 Pesos.

Shares Index: (Morning Session) 75.37.
—Reuter.

Japanese Trade With Dutch East Indies

Tokyo, Feb. 23.

Japanese goods may soon replace German goods to a large extent in the Dutch East Indies, according to Mr. Isaburo Sato, member of Tokyo's economic Bureau, and leader of a Tokyo City trade delegation to the South Sea Islands which has just returned to Japan.

The mission, composed of six delegates, held sample fairs of Tokyo products in several places, including Batavia, Samarang, and Surabaya, Mr. Sato said after his return. The Mission confirmed the popularity of goods "made in Tokyo," specially knitted ware, knives and spoons. Orders amounting to Y.10,000 were signed on the spot.

Tokyo city, he said, is expected to increase its share on the South Sea market, in competition with Osaka and Kobe, which still have a fair advance on the capital in that respect.—Havas.

Japanese Govt. Bonds

Osaka, Feb. 26.

Kogo 5% Y.106.08
—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

There was the usual firm Monday morning's market with all the usual favourites moving and in spite of profit taking Wheelocks recovered to 110 but the most spectacular rise was that of Ewos which at one period touched 43 to close with business done at 42 1/4, with the price of Rubber lower, shares were less in demand though the price remained steady.

Official Averages

1940 High	1940 Low		Today's Average	Change
308.66	105.32	General	306.25	+7.10
475.35	95.55	Rubbers	449.28	+1.62

Total 669,845 shares, 1,500 bonds.

Morning Session

Power 5 1/2% Debs.				38000	*88.25
21000	88.25				
†33500	88.25	10500	*88.25		
S. M. C. 5% Debs. 1934				5000	75.00
Telephone 6% Tael Debs.				30000	*95.50
7000*	95.25				
I. I. Trust		500	25.75	1500	28.25
500	26.50	500	26.25	1000	*26.00
500	26.25	3000	*26.25	1000	26.00
4500	26.00	1500	25.75	7000	26.00
1000	*26.00	7000	25.75	500	*26.00
500	*25.50	500	*25.75	1000	*26.00
500	25.75	500	26.00	500	*25.75
†500	*25.75	2000	25.75	1000	26.00
2000	25.75				
S'hai Loan		500	22.00	1000	22.50
8000	*22.50	500	*22.25	1500	22.50
500	22.25	500	*22.50	2000	22.50
1500	22.25	500	*22.25	500	*22.50
1000	22.25	3000	22.50	500	*22.50
1000	22.25	2500	*22.50	1000	22.25
2000	22.50	500	*22.50		
†1000	22.50	6500	22.75	1500	*23.00
1000	22.75	2000	*23.00	500	22.75
500	*23.00				
Yangtsze Finance				2500	17.80
500	*17.80	500	*17.90	1000	18.00
500	17.90	500	*17.80	2500	17.80
2000	17.90	1500	18.00	500	17.90
1000	18.00	500	*18.00	500	18.10
500	*18.00	1000	18.00	1500	18.10
1000	18.20	1500	18.10	5000	18.20
500	*18.20	500	*18.30	1500	18.20
500	*18.20	500	18.30	1000	18.10
500	*18.00	1000	18.00		
†1500	17.90	1500	18.00	500	*18.10
1500	18.00				
Int. Assurance		500	17.50	1000	17.30
2000	17.50	2000	17.40	1000	17.30
†500	17.30				
China Realty		1000	9.00	3500	9.10
500	9.20	500	9.10		
†500	*9.10	1000	9.10		
S'hai Loan		500	22.00	1000	22.25
1000	17.10	1000	*17.00	1000	17.10
500	17.20	1000	17.10	500	*17.20
500	17.20	500	*17.30	500	17.40
1500	17.30	500	*17.30	1500	17.20
1500	17.30	2000	17.20	500	17.30
500	17.40	1000	17.30		
†500	17.30	500	17.40	1500	17.30
2000	*17.40	500	17.40	1000	17.30
500	17.20				
Metro. Land				1000	14.60
†1000	14.80				
Dockyards		100	43.25	900	43.00
1700	42.75	600	*42.75	700	43.00
900	43.00	800	43.25	200	*43.25
2700	43.75	300	44.00	500	43.75
500	*43.75	1400	44.00	800	*44.00
2100	43.75	700	44.00	500	44.25
300	*44.50	300	44.50	300	44.25
500	*44.00	500	44.00	1000	43.75
1000	*43.50	100	44.00	200	*44.00
1300	43.75	100	*44.00	600	43.75
100	43.50	200	43.75	400	44.00
300	*44.00	300	43.75	400	*44.00
200	43.75	200	*44.00	900	*43.75
200	43.75	1000	44.00	300	*43.75
1100	43.75	100	*43.50	1100	43.75
400	*43.50	400	43.75	100	*43.50
100	43.50	1900	43.75		
†700	43.75	400	*43.50	1100	44.00
100	*44.00	100	43.75	1100	*44.00
4900	44.00				
Wheelock		200	108.00	1300	109.00
300	*109.00	500	110.00	500	111.00
500	109.50	200	109.00	500	*110.00
400	110.00	1100	*109.00	300	*111.00
200	110.50	300	110.00	500	110.50
900	110.00	100	109.00	100	*109.00
200	108.50	300	*109.00	730	109.00
†200	*110.00	1300	110.50	200	*110.50
100	110.00				
C. G. Omnibus		500	30.50	100	*31.00
100	30.75	100	*31.00	500	31.25
200	31.50	900	*31.75	300	31.75
700	32.00	200	31.75	100	32.00
300	32.25	700	32.00	900	31.75
700	*32.00	1800	31.75		
†100	31.25	100	31.75	600	31.50
100	*31.50				
S'hai Gas				200	21.50
†100	21.00	600	20.75		
Telephone		100	30.00	600	*29.75
100	29.50	200	29.75	800	29.50
800	*29.50	900	29.00	100	*29.25
500	29.25	300	29.50	200	*30.00
900	29.75				
†200	29.75	1200	30.00	400	*30.00
200	30.25				
Tram (Bearer)	£1			300	58.50
200	*58.00	500	58.50	200	58.00
700	58.50	1500	59.00	100	*59.00
100	*59.50	500	59.00		
†300	58.60	100	*59.00	100	58.50
Metal		300	28.75	500	29.00
100	*29.25	200	29.50	100	*29.25
500	29.50	300	29.75	900	30.00
100	30.50	100	*30.50	100	30.25
100	30.00	200	*30.00	700	30.75
800	*31.00	1000	31.00	200	30.75
200	*30.75	1000	*31.00	1000	31.00
100	*30.75	200	31.00	200	30.75
100	*30.75	300	31.00	2000	30.75
600	30.50	100	30.75	200	30.50
100	30.25	100	*30.25	1000	30.50
100	30.75	200	30.25	400	30.50
200	30.25				
†2500	30.50	100	30.75	200	*30.50
200	30.50	1700	30.75	400	31.00
800	30.75	100	31.00	200	30.75
500	31.00	600	30.75	200	31.00
Kaiping		500	64.50	100	64.00
100	64.50				
†100	*64.50				
Lumber		500	54.00	200	54.50
800	55.00	100	*55.00	500	54.50
100	54.00				
†500	54.50	100	55.00	300	54.50
Exploration		5000	12.20	500	*12.20
1000	*12.10	500	12.20	1500	12.10
1000	*12.10	1000	12.00	5500	12.10
†1500	12.10	1000	*12.10	500	*12.00
4500	12.10				
Power (Pref)		50	137.00	50	*137.25
70	137.00				
†50	137.00	100	137.50	100	137.75
Ewo Mills (Ord)		400	40.00	300	*40.00
100	39.75	800	39.50	900	39.75
2500	40.00	200	*40.00	800	39.75
100	*39.75	100	39.50	100	39.75
100	40.00	100	39.75	500	40.00
100	*40.00	100	39.75	2700	40.00
100	*40.00	200	40.25	200	40.00
2800	40.25	100	*40.25	200	40.50
4700	41.00	500	41.25	800	41.50
100	40.75	1400	41.00	2400	40.75
500	*41.75	600	41.50	200	41.75
1400	41.50	1500	41.75	800	*42.00
2100	42.00				
†1700	42.00	200	*42.00	600	42.25
600	42.50	900	*42.75	100	43.00
2300	42.75	700	*43.00	1500	42.75
200	42.50	900	42.75	2800	42.50
300	42.25	400	42.50	1700	42.25
700	*42.25	1200	42.25		
China Finance		3000	2.35	2000	*2.37½
6000	2.37½	5000	2.35	1000	2.37½
1000	2.35	2000	2.30	1000	*2.30
1000	‡2.35	1000	2.32½		
†15000	2.35	1000	*2.37½	5000	2.35
4000	2.40				
Anglo Dutch		200	31.50	500	31.25
700	*31.25	500	31.50	100	*31.75
100	31.50	200	31.75	300	31.50
†400	31.75	100	31.50	200	31.75
200	31.50	1000	31.75		
Anglo Java		300	53.00	600	52.50
600	53.00	100	*53.00		
†400	53.00	200	54.00		
Chemor		4000	4.70	5000	4.75
†1000	*4.70	1000	4.75	1000	4.80
2000	4.75				
S'hai Malay (Ord)				200	50.00
Cheng		1000	1.40	5000	1.38
2000	1.40	6000	1.38		
†1000	*1.38	1000	1.38	1000	*1.40
4000	1.40				
Consolidated		500	13.00	500	13.20
†500	13.30	500	13.40		
Dominion				2000	18.00
Java Consolidated				2000	7.30
1000	7.40	1000	7.35		
†1000	7.40	1000	7.30	1000	7.35
1000	*7.35	2000	7.30		
Kota		1000	9.60	4000	9.80
1000	9.60	1000	9.70		
*1000	9.80	1000	9.75	1000	9.70
2000	*9.80	2000	9.80		
Kroewoek		2000	4.25	2000	4.20
3000	4.25	4000	4.20	1000	4.25
1000	*4.20				
†1000	*4.25	9000	4.25	1000	4.30
4000	4.25				
Langkat		2200	38.00	500	38.25
900	38.00	500	*38.00	1100	38.25
100	*38.50	200	38.50	600	38.25
900	38.50	200	38.25		
†800	38.25	400	38.50	100	38.25
300	38.50				
Padang		1000	4.60	1000	4.65
1000	4.60	1000	4.65		
†2000	*4.60	1000	4.70		
Repah		1000	2.27½	2000	2.30
1000	2.32½				
†2000	2.32½				
Rubber Trust		500	14.00	500	14.10
1500	14.20	3000	14.30		
†500	14.30	500	14.20	2000	14.30
500	*14.30				
Samagaga				4000	2.95
†1000	*2.92½	6000	2.95	400	3.00
Semambu		1000	2.57½	4000	2.55
†2000	*2.60	1000	2.60		
Senawang		3000	3.15	2000	3.20
1000	3.15	3000	3.20		
†2000	*3.25	2000	3.22½	1000	3.25
2000	3.27½	1000	*3.30	1000	3.30
Kelantan		2000	1.46	6000	1.48
5000	1.50	3000	*1.54	5000	1.52
1000	1.54	1000	1.52		
†6000	1.54	2000	*1.54	1000	1.54
Pahang		1000	9.75	1000	9 70
†1000	9.60				
Seremban				3000	4.35
†1000	4.45	3000	4.40		
Sungei Duri				100	84.00
Sungala				1500	13.70
Tanah Merah		1000	5.60	6000	5.50
5000	5.55				
†2000	5.60	1000	*5.55	4000	5.60
Tebong		5000	2.45	4000	2.42½
8000	2.45	4000	2.47½		
†1000	2.47½	12000	2.45	1000	2.47½
Ziangbe		1600	41.50	100	42.00
100	41.75				
†200	41.50	500	42.00		
Auto Palace				100	23.00
Zoong Sing				100	65.00
†200	65.00				
Union Ins.			50	*‡Hk.$490.00	
Alma				†100	56.00
Sumatra		†200	45.00	500	*45.50
100	45.00				
Batu Anam		†5000	2.50	5000	2.55
S'hai Land 6% Tael 1936				†5000	*92.00
Central Prop.				†100	18.50

ODD LOTS

I. I. Trust		100	25.50	300	26.00
100	25.25				
†100	25.50				
Telephone		10	29.00	30	29.25
70	29.50				
S'hai Land		100	16.80	100	17.00
420	17.20	200	17.20		
†450	17.20	200	17.50	200	17.20
Anglo Dutch		54	31.25	10	31.25
Kota				36	9.75
Exploration		100	12.00	200	11.90
Pahang				600	9.55
Sungei Duri				25	82.50
Padang				100	4.55
China Realty		200	9.05	2	9.15
270	9.00				
†17	9.15	100	9.00	189	*9.00
Batu Anam				300	2.47½
Chemor		435	4.55	500	4.60
Cheng				320	1.36
Tanah Merah				320	5.45
†500	5.50				
Senawang				250	3.12½
Consolidated				100	12.90
Kota				100	9.50
Kroewoek				100	4.15
Anglo Java				80	52.00
†50	*52.50				
Ewo Mills (Ord)		50	40.25	40	41.25
Rubber Trust				200	14.40
Tebong				535	2.45
Metal				50	30.75
Power (Pref)		3	137.00	5	137.25
†5	137.00				
Yangtsze Finance				100	17.80
†20	*19.90				
Kedah				†191	17.40
Sungala				†100	13.40
Samagaga				†100	2.95
Dockyards				†50	43.50
S'hai Gas				†6	20.00
S. W. W. Fittings				†330	3.20
Alma				†70	55.50
Batu Anam				†200	2.47½

*—Direct Business.
†—Afternoon Business.
‡—Outport Business.

The Empire's Metal Resources

A Survey of the Sources of Supplies; Allies Are Now in a Much Stronger Position

THE progress made in metallurgy and engineering since the Great War and the rise of new industries have led to a substantial expansion in the demand for non-ferrous and steel alloy metals. In view of the mechanization of warfare and the consequent increase in the mechanical equipment per fighting man, whether he be in the Army, Navy or Air Force, metals are perhaps even more essential in war than in peace. The purpose of this article is to examine briefly the British Empire's resources of metals in relation to Allied requirements and to outline what, if any, steps the Government has taken to make the best use of these resources, states "The Economist."

Much headway has been made since the Great War in developing the Empire's metal resources; in contrast to the position twenty-five years ago, the Allies are now virtually self-sufficient. The degree of self-sufficiency, however, shows considerable variation. The potential output of tin in Malaya, Nigeria, Cornwall, Burma, Australia and South Africa, for example, now exceeds 110,000 tons per annum, compared with an output of 70,000 tons before the Great War. Moreover, the tin smelting capacity of the Straits Settlements and Britain is more than sufficient for the treatment of Empire ores.

Consumption

In 1938, Britain and France consumed 18,000 tons and 9,000 tons, respectively. But even on the basis of consumption in 1937, when it aggregated 35,000 tons in the two countries, the Empire's potential capacity covers requirements about three times over. The position is even more favourable in the case of nickel, for in this metal Canada has a virtual monopoly. Her output rose from less than 25,000 tons in 1914 to more than 100,000 tons in 1938. Moreover, French New Caledonia is the only other important producer. Canada alone is in a position to supply four times as much as the Allies are likely to require. Even in aluminium the Empire has now reached self-sufficiency. In 1914 the industry was still small and the Empire's deposits of bauxite (the raw material of aluminium) were still practically untouched. In that year Britain and Canada only produced 8,000 tons and 6,000 tons of aluminium respectively. Since then, British Guiana has become one of the chief sources of bauxite, though the industry in this country is still using mainly French supplies. Today, Britain and Canada together can produce more than 100,000 tons of aluminium per annum.

Copper Industry

The growth of the copper industry of the British Empire since 1920 has been striking. In 1914 Canada and Australia supplied together only slightly more than 80,000 tons of copper, the bulk of which was produced at fairly high costs. This tonnage covered only just one quarter of the combined British and French requirements. Since then the Australian high-cost output has declined, but Canadian supplies, chiefly a by-product of the extraction of nickel and precious metals, have expanded to about 300,000 tons per annum and have not yet reached their maximum. In addition, the past fifteen years have seen the development of the rich Northern Rhodesian deposits. The present capacity of the Rhodesian mines, which are still in the midst of their development, exceeds 350,000 tons per annum and may reach 500,000 tons per annum within a few years. In addition, other British territories such as South Africa and Cyprus have started to develop their copper deposits in recent years. Supplies from British mines might be raised, if necessary, to something like 700,000 tons per annum, while the annual requirements of the Allies' are unlikely to exceed, even in war, some 450,000 tons per annum. The copper refining capacity of Canada, Great Britain and Rhodesia is large enough to cover the probable requirements of the Allies.

Lead and Spelter

The British output of lead and spelter has been increased by the development of new mines in Australia, Canada and Newfoundland. Here the main basis of expansion since the Great War has been the introduction of the selective flotation method in the concentration of complex lead-zinc-ores which has not only brought about a steep increase in production by old mines, but has also led to the full development of some exceedingly rich complex deposits, such as those of the Canadian Sullivan mine. In consequence, the lead-mining capacity of the Empire, chiefly Canada, Australia, Burma and Newfoundland, has been raised from 300,000 tons in 1914 to about 650,000 tons in 1938, while its zinc mining capacity situated largely in the same territories has been increased from 250,000 tons to 600,000 tons per annum in the same period. These quantities are about twice as large as the probable requirements of the Allies.

British supplies of the main steel alloy metals are also larger than in 1914. Then, India, with an annual output of about 825,000 tons of manganese ore, was the only large manganese producer other than Russia. Since 1918, the Indian capacity has been raised to well above one million tons per annum and new mines have been developed in the Gold Coast, in South Africa and in the Unfederated Malay States. As a result, the Empire can now produce about 3 million tons of manganese ore per annum, an output which represents about one-half of the world's total output. Similarly, the Empire's production of cobalt has increased rapidly in the past five years as a direct result of the Northern Rhodesian copper developments. At present Rhodesia is able to produce over 20,000 cwts. of cobalt per annum, but this figure will increase with the production of copper. With the addition of about 10,000 cwts. per annum from Canada and a further 6,000 cwts. from Burma, the Empire's production is now treble its normal consumption, while France has recently developed cobalt production in Morocco and is also self-sufficient. In the last few years the production of vanadium in Northern Rhodesia and other African territories has been raised to supply the requirements of the world market outside the United States. Between 1914 and 1918, supplies of tungsten had to be drawn mainly from China; today Burma produces 6,000 tons a year of tungsten concentrates and smaller supplies are also available from Malaya and Australia. In 1914, Southern Rhodesia produced less than 60,000 tons of chromium; in 1938, that Colony produced about 300,000 tons, and a further 240,000 ons a year are available from South Africa and India.

Control of Supplies

So far as the supplies of the principal metals are concerned the Allies are thus in a much stronger position than during the Great War. But the mere existence of these supplies does not necessarily mean that they are put to the most economic use. The first step the Government obviously had to take was to control imports and exports and domestic consumption in order to prevent a temporary depletion of stocks which hold up operations in key industries and to save shipping space. This was done immediately on the outbreak of war when the Ministry of Supply set up controllers for tin, copper, lead and spelter, and for aluminium and steel. The great expansion in Empire supplies in the last two decades also made it possible to conclude agreements by which the British Government undertakes to buy its requirements of nonferrous metals in Empire countries. The advantages to the producer of having a guaranteed market at a fixed f.o.b. price for a large part of his production are so great that the prices fixed in these agreements have been very moderate. These deals represent the most imaginative stroke in economic statesmanship that has been revealed since the beginning of the war; they assure supplies and will save the Treasury millions of pounds. One incidental disadvantage of a system of bulk purchases and controlled prices, however, is that the free markets of the City of London are deprived of their *raison d'etre*. Dealings in copper, lead and spelter (though not in tin) have been suspended. The London Metal Exchange has naturally lodged a protest and the question whether and how the Exchange could be used as an intermediary between the Ministry of Supply and the domestic consumer is still being discussed. To maintain an institution that performs no economic function would be wasteful. But it would be even more disastrous to throw away the reputation and facilities of the open market in London because of temporary wartime control.

France And Hungary Sign New Trade Pact

Paris, Feb. 24.

France and Hungary signed a new trade and payments agreement here today. An increase of trade between the two countries is expected as a result.—Reuter.

Silver Quotations

London, Feb. 26.

"Spot" silver remained unchanged today, while the forward quotation advanced.

	Feb. 23	Feb. 26
London spot	20 3/16d.	20 3/16d.
" forward	20 3/16d.	20 1/4d.
" gold	168/-	168/-

—Reuter.

Cross Rates

London/New York	U.S.$4.0250	59.627d.
New York/London	3.95 3/8	60.70d.

Shanghai Foreign Trade For January

According to the monthly returns issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs, covering the foreign trade of Shanghai, net Imports during January, 1940 totalled $39,034,529. Net Exports $122,522,634. As compared with the corresponding figures for 1939 of $39,422,568 and $30,471,439 respectively.

Survey of Indian Foreign Trade

Exports Reach High Level; Lost Markets

In November the value of India's exports of merchandise reached its highest level since June, 1937, states the "Manchester Guardian." Many of India's staple exports—cotton, hemp, jute, hides and skins, oilseeds, &c.—are important raw materials for wartime uses and have risen sharply in price since the war began, and these two factors are producing satisfactory results.

Imports in November, while substantially larger than in October, still fell short of the August level, so that the favourable balance of trade in merchandise alone was unusually large, at over Rs.500 lacs. Trade in merchandise and treasure combined showed a balance in India's favour of Rs.744 lacs which, while it compares with Rs.881 lacs for October (when there was a very large net export of gold), is well above the average for other recent months. The following table illustrates the position:—

(In lacs of rupees: One lac=£7,500.)

	Nov., 1939	Oct., 1939	Nov., 1938	Apl.-Nov. 1939	Apl.-Nov. 1938
Merchandise—					
Exports	1,769	1,496	1,534	12,537	11,179
Imports	1,251	1,033	1,338	10,460	9,700
Excess of exports	518	463	196	2,077	1,479
Treasure—					
Gold, net exports	245	423	64	1,552	1,070
Silver, net imports	22	9	*3	320	155
Total net exports	223	414	67	1,232	915
Total visible balance of trade	744	881	272	3,369	2,466

*Net export

War Demand

The war has brought a stronger demand and better prices for many Indian products, but it has also caused some important changes in the course of India's foreign trade. So far as Germany is concerned, India has lost a contracting outlet for its products and a source of an increasing volume of imports. The course of Indo-German trade is noe of the most interesting of the matters discussed in the report of 1938-9, published today, of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner. Hamburg, Mr. H. M. Patel. During 1938, Mr. Patel says, 77.6 per cent. of Germany's imports came from countries with which it had clearing and payment agreements, and 84 per cent. of its imports went to those countries.

Exports to Germany

During 1937 and 1938 India's exports to Germany fell substantially, while German exports to India increased. In consequence Germany was able to reduce, in its trade with India, an adverse balance of 402,700,000 Reichsmarks in 1929 to one of 35,000,000 in 1938. For the first quarter of 1939. the balance of trade turned in favour of Germany by a small margin, which increased in April. Mr. Patel reports that while industrial activity in the countries of Northern Europe continued to expand, the foreign trade of some of the countries was contracting, and the contraction in imports from India was severe. Many of the Continental countries were in great need of the commodities produced by India: the difficulty was not in selling to these count

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

Orient-San Francisco Line
via Honolulu
TATUTA MARU ..... Mar. 2
KAMAKURA MARU .. Mar. 16
ASAMA MARU ..... Apr. 8

Orient-Seattle Line
via Vancouver
From Kobe
HEIAN MARU ..... Mar. 16
HIKAWA MARU ..... Mar. 27
HIE MARU ..... Apr. 13

Orient-New York Line
via Los Angeles and Panama
AZUMA MARU ..... Mar. 13
AKAGI MARU ..... Apr. 5

Japan-Australia Line
via Hongkong and Manila
From Nagasaki
ATUTA MARU ..... Mar. 25
KITANO MARU ..... Apr. 26

For Hongkong
KAMAKURA MARU .. Mar. 10

European Mail Line
Naples, Marseilles, Casablanca and Liverpool via Hongkong and Straits
HUSIMI MARU ..... Mar. 7
*HAKUSAN MARU .... Mar. 25
*Calling at Bombay

Bombay and Calcutta Line
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta
ATAGO MARU ..... Mar. 14
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundia and Karachi
TUSIMA MARU ..... Mar. 1

Japan-Madras Line
Singapore, Tuticorin, Pondicherry and Madras
GENOA MARU ..... Feb. 27

Orient-South America Line
via San Francisco from Yokohama
RAKUYO MARU ..... Mar. 11

For Japan
HARUNA MARU ..... Feb. 28

31 The Bund **NIPPON YUSEN KAISYA** Telephone 12342
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CONTE ROSSO	March 10	April 5
CONTE VERDE	April 7	May 3
CONTE ROSSO	May 12	June 7

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ms. CANTON	Sailed	Mar. 11	Mar. 15	Mar. 17	Mar. 22

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51 Canton Road *General Agents* Telephone 15044

D.K.K.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE

	Arrival	*Departure*
ss. DAIREN MARU	Feb. 26	Feb. 28 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Feb. 29	Mar. 2 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Mar. 2	Mar. 4 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Mar. 5	Mar. 7 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Mar. 8	Mar. 10 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Mar. 10	Mar. 12 at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN LINE
(Freight only)

ss. KOGA MARU ..... Feb. 28
ss. HAKKA MARU ..... Mar. 9
ss. KOGA MARU ..... Mar. 20

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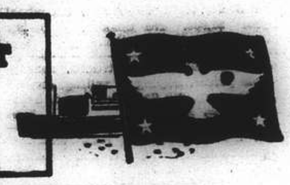

ss. "PRESIDENT PIERCE"

Due Shanghai WEDNESDAY, February 28

Passengers are expected at Customs Jetty at 10.45 a.m.
Sailing for SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES via Kobe and Honolulu
Last tender leaves Customs Jetty at 10.00 p.m. Wednesday

TRANS-PACIFIC: Fortnightly service via Japan and Honolulu to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Leave Shanghai		*Leave Shanghai*	
PRES. PIERCE	Feb. 28	PRES. TAFT	Apr. 2
PRES. COOLIDGE	Mar. 15	PRES. CLEVELAND	Apr. 8

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O.S.K.

Shanghai Sailing
For New York via Los Angeles
TOSAN MARU ..... Mar. 24

Kobe Sailings
For South America via Panama
BUENOS AIRES MARU . Apr. 1
For South America via S. Africa
ARGENTINA MARU .... Mar. 15
For South America via S. & E. Africa
ARABIA MARU ..... Mar. 24
For Bombay
HIMALAYA MARU ..... Mar. 11
For Calcutta
HAMBURG MARU ..... Mar. 12

Nagasaki Sailings
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
TAKAO MARU ..... Mar. 8
GANGES MARU ..... Mar. 8

Keelung Sailings
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
SAIGON MARU ..... Apr. 3

Kobe Sailings
For Australia and New Zealand
*SYDNEY MARU ..... Feb. 29
For West Africa
TOA MARU ..... Mar. 1
SEIA MARU ..... Apr. 25

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K.P.M.-LINE

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ms. RUYS	From Shanghai	February 27, 1940*
	From Hongkong	March 7, 1940
ms. BOISSEVAIN	From Shanghai	March 25, 1940
	From Hongkong	April 4, 1940

*Tender leaving Custom's Jetty Feb. 27, at 8.30 a.m.

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VESSELS ARRIVING TO-DAY

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening

From NAGASAKI: Shanghai Maru, with mail, due between 1-2 p.m. Wayside Wharf.

DUE AT FUTURE DATES

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedute the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From GENOA			From SOERABAYA		
Marin Sanudo	29/12	12/3	Tjibadak	23/2	11/3
From TRIESTE			**From MANILA**		
C. Rosso	9/2	7/3	P. Pierce	19/2	28/2
Monte Piana	20/1	9/3	A. Maersk	24/2	2/3
Carignano	15/1	22/4	**From HONGKONG**		
From PORT SAID			See "China Ports" below		
C. Rosso	13/2	7/3			

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK			From SEATTLE		
Ivaran	—	28/2	Coldbrook	15/2	7/3
Sorholt	30/12	7/3	**From PORTLAND**		
N. Maersk	24/1	11/3	Canton	27/1	11/3
S. Navigator	—	12/3	**From HONOLULU**		
P. Adams	—	17/3	Kamakura M.	19/2	9/3
P. Maersk	9/2	25/3	**From YOKOHAMA**		
G. Maersk	26/2	14/4	P. Coolidge	26/2	2/3
From PANAMA			**From KOBE**		
P. Maersk	19/2	25/3	Taiyo M.	26/2	28/2
From LOS ANGELES			**From NAGASAKI**		
P. Coolidge	5/2	2/3	Shanghai M.	1/3	2/2
Sorholt	18/1	7/3	**From KEELUNG**		
Kamakura M.	12/2	9/3	Tyosa M.	2/3	4/3
N. Maersk	15/2	11/3			

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN			From MAUROTIUS		
Boissevain	14/2	23/3	Boissevain	24/2	23/3

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN			From HONGKONG		
Hoten M.	27/2	29/2	P. Pierce	25/2	28/2
			A. Maersk	27/2	2/3

Going Home?

Remember to advise us of your home address to substitute the *North-China Herald* for the *North-China Daily News*. Including postage $18 per quarter to any address in Europe or America. Telephone 11055 (Circulation).

VESSELS SAILING

The undermentioned vessels are due to sail from Shanghai upon the dates indicated.

For LIVERPOOL		For NEW YORK	
Husimi Maru	7/3	Ivaran	1/3
Hakusan Maru	25/3	Torrens	28/2
For GENOA		A. Maersk	3/3
Marin Sanudo	18/3	Azuma Maru	13/3
For TRIESTE		P. Adams	18/3
Monte Piana	12/3	Sophocles	18/3
For BOMBAY		Tosan Maru	24/3
Tusima Maru	1/3	**For SAN FRANCISCO**	
Atago Maru	14/3	P. Pierce	28/2
For CAPETOWN		Tatuta Maru	2/3
Ruys	27/2	Canton	15/3
Boissevain	25/3	P. Coolidge	15/3
For JAVA		Kamakura Maru	16/3
Tjinegara	29/2	**For SEATTLE**	
Tjibadak	14/3	Coldbrook	9/3
For SINGAPORE		**For YOKOHAMA**	
Genoa Maru	27/3	Haruna Maru	28/2
For HONGKONG		**For KOBE**	
Kamakura Maru	10/3	Taiyo Maru	1/3
For MANILA		Kasima Maru	8/3
P. Maersk	26/3	**For NAGASAKI**	
Laura Maersk	27/2	Shanghai Maru	28/2
P. Coolidge	3/3	Shanghai Maru	3/3
N. Maersk	13/3	**For DAIREN**	
Sophocles	15/3	Dairen Maru	28/2
G. Maersk	15/4	Hoten Maru	2/3
		Tsingtao Maru	4/3
		Dairen Maru	7/3
		Hoten Maru	10/3
		Tsingtao Maru	12/3

VESSELS DISCHARGING

GLENBEG. The m.v. Glenbeg, from London and Ports.—This vessel is now discharging all her cargo (except Opium and Munitions of War), at Holt's Wharf Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their cargo, (Consignees of "Bulk Cargo," will further be required to send their representatives to the Wharf to verify the weights of such cargo whilst it is being landed). All claims against this vessel must be sent in within fourteen days from date of vessel's arrival, or they will not be recognized. All risk of Fire at the Wharf and Godowns to be borne by the Consignees of cargo. Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Holt's Wharf, Pootung, on March 4, at 10 a.m. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., Agents. 29-2

LAURA MAERSK. The Maersk Line m.s. Laura Maersk, from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Los Angeles, Yokohama and Kobe via Ports is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai side. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns to be borne by consignees. Any claims against this vessel must be sent in within (15) fifteen days after the vessel's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. Damaged cargo to be examined at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai side by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes Davy on Saturday morning, March 2, at 9 a.m. Maersk Line, Shanghai Agency, 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 29-2

VESSELS LEAVING

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

TJINEGARA Feb. 29. AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA, CEBU, ILO ILO, MACASSAR, BALI, SOERABAIA and JAVA N.C.—The J.C.J.L. ms. Tjinegara sails from Holt's Wharf, Pootung on Thursday, Feb. 29, at 4 p.m., taking cargo to Philippine Islands, Java and transhipment in Java. Passengers tender leaves Customs Jetty at 2 p.m. Excellent passenger accommodation. Through tickets issued to European, Australian and African Ports. For particulars apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V. Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel: Nos. 16247 (4 Lines). 29-2

AMERICA

TORRENS Feb. 28. For LOS ANGELES and NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.—Barber-Wilhelmsen Line motor vessel Torrens sails from Shanghai on February 28, accepting cargo for all Overland Points. Dodwell and Company, Limited. Agents, 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11366. 28-2

ANNA MAERSK Mar. 3. Via JAPAN for LOS ANGELES and via PANAMA to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, SAVANNAH and NORFOLK.—For Freight and Passage apply to Maersk Line, Shanghai Agency, 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 3-3

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

RUYS Feb. 27. FOR MAURITIUS, REUNION, TAMATAVE, LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, CAPETOWN, MOSSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, ZANZIBAR and MOMBASA via HONGKONG, MANILA, SAIGON, BANGKOK (Koh-Si-Chang) SINGAPORE and BATAVIA.—The K.P.M. Line ms. Ruys sails from Holt's Wharf, Pootung on Tuesday, February 27. Cargo accepted for all ports in South & East Africa, also East Coast of South America. For passage and freight apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V, Agents, K.P.M. Line, Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. Nos. 16247 (4 Lines). 27-2

VESSELS DISCHARGING

PERU. Motorship "Peru" from Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Genoa and via ports:—The vessel is discharging her cargo to the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading in exchange for delivery orders and to take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against the ship must be sent in within seven days after completion of ship's discharge or they will not be recognized. Examination of ship's damaged and broken cargo by Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will take place at the above wharf on Monday, March 4, at 9 a.m. All risk of fire at the wharf and in the godowns to be borne by the consignees. Agency of the East Asiatic Co., Ltd. 17 Canton Road, Telephone 15055. 27-2

P. & O. B. I. and E. & A.

A freight sailing about the end of the month for United Kingdom and Marseilles via Hongkong, Straits and Bombay.

Passenger and freight sailing about the middle of April for United Kingdom via Hongkong, Straits, Bombay and Marseilles.

For particulars apply to the Agents:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

27 The Bund Telephone 11428

TOA K. K.

Nagasaki Express Service

	Arrival	*Departure*
SHANGHAI MARU	Feb. 27 (Wayside Wharf)	Feb. 28 at 9 a.m. (Wayside Wharf)
SHANGHAI MARU	Mar. 2	Mar. 3 at 9 a.m.

Kobe Express Service

TAIYO MARU	Feb. 28	Mar. 1 at 3 p.m.
KASIMA MARU	Mar. 1 (Wayside Wharf)	Mar. 8 (Wayside Wharf)

For passage apply to the ticket office of Toa Kaiun Kaisya at Astor House Hotel. Telephones 45297, 42350, 42359

TOA KAIUN KAISYA

5 THE BUND TELEPHONE 19600

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Agents for United States Maritime Commission

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY FREIGHT SERVICE

Between Puget Sound and Japan—Shanghai—Hongkong and Philippine Islands.

Steamers	*Sails Seattle*	*Shanghai Arr./Sails*	*H'kong Arrives*	*Manila Arr./Sails*
ss. SATARTIA	Sailed	Feb. 24/26	Feb. 27	Mar. 4/12
ss. COLDBROOK	Sailed	Mar. 7/9	Mar. 12	Mar. 16/24
ss. CAPILLO	Feb. 29	Mar. 21/23	Mar. 26	Mar. 30/Apr. 7

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EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

17 The Bund—GENERAL ORIENTAL AGENTS—Telephone 12834

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	*From*	*Consignees*
Karsten	T'lungkong	Chin Dah
Laura Maersk	Japan	Mersk L.
D'Artagnan	Japan	M.M.
Hellenic City	Japan	Y.K.K.
Sandro Sandri	T'lungkong	Chu Foong
Taiko M. 18	Hsinkong	T.K.K.
Haiping	Tsingtao	T.K.K.
Tjinegara	Hongkong	J.C.J.L.
Hukuken M.	Keelung	T.K.K.
Klangting	T'lungkong	Foo Hwa
Remo	Sungmen	V. Chieri
Elbhof	Ningpo	Carlowitz
Lipari	T'lungkong	Dong Shing
Haitung	Tsingtao	T.K.K.
Dairen M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Zyunpo M.	Otaru	M.S.K.
Whakou	Hsinkong	Kiang An
Heini	Sungmen	G.F.E.
Romolo	Liuho	V. Chieri
Hungyun M.	T'lungkong	Chu Foong
Chekiang M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	*Flag*	*Despatcher*
Meinan	Am.	S.Y.O.C.
Kenjo M.	Jap.	Y.K.K.
Lima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nantung M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M.
Lushan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Hengshan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Karsten	Ger.	Chin Dah
Etizen M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Pelikan	Ger.	Reuter B.
Thorstrand	Nor.	O. Thoresen
Tainan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	*Flag*	*Type*	*Berthed*
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

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Agents

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East Asiatic Co. Ltd. of Copenhagen

Next arrival from Scandinavia and Continental ports due Shanghai End of February, 1940

Next sailing loading at Shanghai Beginning of March, 1940

PORT SAID, TEL-AVIV, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM AND COPENHAGEN

Further particulars of arrivals and departures on application

The vessels have accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Passage fare £87-0-0, to Rotterdam

Agency of

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

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10574

Claim Against S.M.C. Fails

Former Russian Regiment Member Loses Action in Court of Consuls

Judgment for the Shanghai Municipal Council against Michael Storchilo, a former member of the Russian Regiment, S.V.C., who claimed additional damages from the Council following an accident on the S.V.C. Rifle Range on August 13, 1937, was given by the Court of Consuls yesterday. The case was heard before Mr. C. E. Gauss, American Consul-General (presiding), Mr. A. H. George, H.M. Consul-General, and Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General.

Storchilo claimed that under the terms of his contract of employment he was entitled to receive from the Council a total gratuity of $10,639.20 against which the sum of $800 only had been paid, leaving an unpaid balance of $9,839.20. He did not dispute the finding of the medical board establishing his disability at twenty per cent. but he insisted that compensation commensurate with the fixed degree of disability should be calculated on the theory that he had been deprived of that percentage of his annual income for each and everyone of the years constituting his life expectancy, and not twenty per cent. of a maximum gratuity of $4,000.

Findings

He further claimed that the Council, as the owner of the road on which the accident occurred, had a duty and obligation to keep the said road in good repair and free from obstruction and that although the Council had prior knowledge that the telephone pole into which plaintiff rode his cycle in the darkness of August 13, thus causing serious injuries to his face and nose, it had taken no steps to remove the obstruction. On this he claimed damages.

The Court found that the plaintiff had failed to establish any violation of his contractual rights and he was, therefore, not entitled to recover any amount from the Council in the first cause of action. In the second cause the Court found that the plaintiff had not established or proved any damage for which he had not already received compensation or indemnification which, in the absence of conclusive proof to the contrary, must be considered as having been adequate and reasonable.

(The full text of the judgment will appear in the "North-China Herald").

1,500 P.W.D. Coolies Go on Strike

Work at Three Depots is Affected by Walk-out

Some 1,500 road and transport coolies employed by the S.M.C. Public Works Department went on strike at 7 o'clock yesterday morning after they had made demands for a larger rice allowance and other improvements in their conditions of work. They were still on strike at a late hour yesterday.

The strikers are men who have been employed on the staffs of the P.W.D. depots in Penang Road, Brenan Road and Shunteh Road, some as casual labourers. No disturbances took place at these depots as the coolies walked out.

S. V. C. Orders

Officers:—The following extracts from the Municipal Gazette dated February 23, 1940, are published for information:—Appointments:—Corps Headquarters.—Major L. R. Andrews, M.C., appointed temporary Lt.-Colonel—Feb. 28. Major (1emp. Lt.-Col.) L. R. Andrews, M.C., appointed Temporary 2nd in Command Shanghai Volunteer Corps—Feb. 29. Major H. S. Bartley, Staff Officer, Corps Headquarters redesignated Staff Officer (A & Q). Major G. H. Mann, M.C., appointed Staff Officer (G)—Feb. 1. "C" Machine Gun Company.—Captain J. E. Rainals to command—Feb. 14. Mr. Adolf Eiers Carlsen reappointed Lt., seniority to date from Feb. 14. "B" Company.—Sgt. Gordon Anthony Browne to be 2nd Lt.—Jan. 31. Scottish Company.—Sgt. Archibald Clark Sinclair to be 2nd Lt.—Jan. 26, 1940. "C" Bn. (Russian Detachment).—Lt. E. M. Krasnousoff to be Adjutant—March 1. C. S. M. Michael Petrovich Smirnoff to be 2nd Lt.—March 1. Transfers;—Major G. H. Mann, M.C., is re-appointed to the active list from the reserve of officers "B" with effect from Jan. 31. Seniority on the active list to date from March 8, 1935. Captain J. E. Rainals is re-appointed to the active list from the Reserve of officers "B" with effect from Feb. 14, Seniority on the Active List to date from Feb. 14. Lt. R. Davie, "B" Company is transferred to Reserve of Officers "B"—Feb. 2. Officers' Commissions—Renewals:—The undermentioned Officers' Commissions are renewed under Art. XI of Corps Regs.—Corps Headquarters.—Capt. L. J. Hughes Jan. 1, Capt. F. J. W. Focken Jan. 30, Lt. H. H. Cohen Jan. 19. Transport Company.—Capt. J. G. Forbes Jan. 5. "A" Company.—Lt. J. E. Pipe Jan. 18. Scottish Company.—Lt. J. A. C. Law Jan. 29. Reserve of Officers "B."—(Hon) Capt. R. G. MacDonald Jan. 19.

Unit Command:—Lieutenant J. A. C. Law assumes command of Shanghai Scottish Company with effect from February 26, 1940, during the absence on leave of Captain A. G. Lang.

Corps Annual Inspection Parade:—The Corps Annual Inspection Parade will be held on Sunday April 14, at 15.00 hrs. Further details will be circulated in due course.

Promotions and Appointments.—Private Arthur Leslie Roberts, "A" Company is transferred to "A" Battalion Headquarters; is promoted Warrant Officer Class II and appointed Battalion Quartermaster-sergeant with effect from Feb. 20.

Weapon Training — Classification (Rifle):—The undermentioned has qualified on "30 yards Range":—Jewish Company.—Pte. J. E. Feller.

Transport Vehicles:—When personnel are embussing or debussing they must not climb over the sides of vehicles but mount or dismount by means of the steps in rear. Long Service Medal—Awards:—The undermentioned has been awarded the medal for Long Service:—Lieutenant G. E. Luchangee Active 1928—1940. The undermentioned has been awarded 2nd Bar to the Medal for Long Service:—Lieutenant R. Davie Active 1935—1940.

Strength:—Increase:—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Cavalry:—Light Horse.—Troopers W. R. Meathrel Feb. 19, S. M. Thorley Feb. 20. Corps Troops:—"C" M. G. Company.—Privates J. H. Jahnsen Feb. 20, I. Johansen Feb. 20, K. N. Jensen Feb. 22, R. Larsen Feb. 22. Transport Company.—Pte. J. Soba Feb. 19. "A" Battalion:—Scottish Company.—Pte. P. D. M. Munro Feb. 16. Jewish Company.—Pte. W. Kurz Feb. 20. Light Automatic (A.D.) Company.—Pte. L. H. Dopson Feb. 20. "B" Battalion:—American M.G. Co.—Privates C. Rousett Jr. Feb. 19, A. C. Skreitul Feb. 19, E. Kolpachnikoff Feb. 20. Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—"A" Battalion:—Headquarters.—Bn. Q.M.S. A. J. Clark Feb. 19. "B" Company.—L/Cpl. J. G. Westwood Feb. 21. L/Cpl. J. A. Roche Feb. 18. "B" Battalion:—American Company.—Pte. B. A. Robertson Feb. 22. Portuguese Company.—Pte. Manuel M. Rego Feb. 16. American M.G. Co.—Pte. G. L. Polverino Feb. 22.

Leave:—Scottish Company.—Captain A. G. Lang from 25-2-40 to 17-3-40. Reserve of Officers "A."—Lieutenant P. R. M. Wallis, M.C. from 25-2-40 to 31-3-40.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

CHINESE, male stenographer required by foreign firm. Reply, stating age, qualifications, experience and salary expected, to Box 1779, NCDN. 11052

WANTED Chinese girl typist, able to use English and Chinese typewriters. Good knowledge of English and Chinese essential. Reply in English and Chinese, stating education, references and salary expected, to Box 1781, NCDN. -3363

CHINESE girl wanted for doctor's office. Must speak English. Address Box 1761, NCDN. -3355

WANTED, a Chinese bookkeeper, quick at figures, knowledge of typing essential. Salary $120. Must be well-recommended. Address Box 1784, NCDN. 11056

SALESMAN. Old-established firm of pharmaceuticals, drugs, requires a Chinese salesman for one of their pharmaceutical departments. Only such parties who can show having held similar position before need apply. Box 1743, NCDN. 11025

BRITISH firm requires capable stenographer. Apply stating experience and salary required. Box 1713, NCDN. 11023

A nine months correspondence course in bookkeeping is more effective than several years of class tuition. Elementary and advanced courses. Easy payments in Shanghai dollars. Text books free. British School of Accountancy, 284 Kiangse Road, telephone 14967. Principal J. Webster Watts (Chartered Accountant). -1078

WANTED, employee with good experience in the line of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals. Apply stating experience and references. Box 1734, NCDN. -3312

POPULAR magazine requires English speaking lady representative. Good commission, transportation supplied. Good income for the right party. Address Box 1608, NCDN. -3082

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of five dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.80.

DRUMMER/violoncellist seeks immediate position. Apply Box 1768, NCDN. -3365

ORCHESTRA, three-piece, able to play on five instruments, want engagement, bar/nightclub. Box 1769, NCDN. -3365

OWING to business depression, advertiser recommends his hardworking office assistant for new position. Box 1792, NCDN. -3409

FOREIGNER, many years China experience in export and import trade, good linguist, looking for suitable position; outport no objection. Address Box 1764, NCDN. -3358

MECHANICAL engineer, young, best European university training, sound technical commercial experience, speaks English, French, Russian, Japanese, seeks immediate position. Box 1790, NCDN. -3402

YOUNG foreigner, journalistic ability and experience, perfect English, Russian, efficient clerical assistant, seeks position. Reply Box 1765, NCDN. -3359

FOREIGN lady, secretary-stenographer, many years' experience Shanghai business firms, desires immediate position. Sound knowledge general office routine, filing, cables and correspondence. Address Box 1762, NCDN. -3357

YOUNG lady steno-typist, with general office experience and oral knowledge of French, wants position from March 1. Box 1727, NCDN. -3296

OFFICE girl seeks employment as stenographer, after 5 p.m. Box 1707, NCDN. -3246

CHINESE, American returned student, trustworthy, hard-worker, seeks clerical position in Chinese or foreign firm. Moderate salary. Apply to Mr. Vong, 48 Route de Sieyes. -3262

STENOGRAPHER, reliable/hardworking, six years' experience, seeks position. Excellent references. Moderate salary. Address Box 1680, NCDN. -3221

FOREIGN diplomaed nurse seeks position with children or invalids. Speaks English, French, Flemish. Address 396/34 Route Dufour. -3092

WELL-Experienced Japanese translator/secretary (already engaged), seeks position with English-speaking firm. Full or part-time. Address Box 1747, NCDN. -3325

Business Opportunities

FOREIGN freight broker, recognised, well-connected, seeks Chinese, experienced shipping and transportation business, with large capital, as partner or compradore. Box 1791, NCDN. -3404

PARTNER or compradore with $30,000 capital wanted by old-established industrial enterprise (household articles). Only those with first-class references and best connections to department stores, etc., please apply Box 1758, NCDN. -3351

EXPORTERS! Factory of foreign special medicines, offers big quantities of reliable remedies, aspirin, quinine, pyramidon. Experienced export-agent wanted. Box 1757, NCDN. -3244

PARTNER wanted with substantial capital for interesting and profitable manufacturing enterprise. Address Box 1462, NCDN. -2837

DOLLS, European and American styles. Wholesale-dealers and exporters interested in this line are requested to apply to Box 1718, NCDN or Telephone 51212. -3266

WE manufacture handmade, rayon ladies' handbags, in manifold patterns. Set of samples submitted to exporters, on application to Box 1717, NCDN. -3266

AERATED water factory for sale. French Concession. Box 1647, NCDN. -3154

ARMOURED cars with armed foreign guards, for transporting treasure, Clarkes Agency, 88 Nanking Road, Telephone 10092. 10091

Office Cars

SEAT available in closed car, three times daily, Mayen/Joffre/Bund. Reply Box 1773. -3370

Boats

WANTED motor houseboat, kerosene engine, offers with indication of price to Box 1780, NCDN. -1083

For Sale—Miscellaneous

STAMPS for sale, latest price-list of Chinese stamps sent for 10 cents. Inspection welcome. Chen Kee Stamp Service. 397 Szechuen Road. -3373

MASTER-VIOLIN, Bohemian, atelier-built, over 70 years old, beautiful tone. Telephone 23575, 6 to 8 p.m. -3416

SEWING-machine, Nauman, for sale. Offer to Post Office Box 4066. -3236

ATTRACTIVE porcelain, crystalware, glassware (tea-, liqueur-, cocktail-, wine-, ice-cream sets). 181 Avenue Dubail, Apartment 2. -3372

TWO beautiful diamond rings, private party only. Apply 150 Kiukiang Road, Room 217A. -3405

VACUUM-CLEANER, Protos Electrolux, any reasonable offer, for quick sale. 24 Bund, Room 35, Telephone 10877. -3353

FRIGIDAIRE G. M. 1936 model, not used for two years. $800. Write Post Office Box 2067. -3364

BOOKS, Sung Dynasty, Poems Speaking of Yeh Zua Lin, 3 volumes, formerly collected by Mr. Wang Pai Li, Soochow, 葉石林詩話三卷宋版士禮居藏. A sketch of Chinese History by Gutzloff, 2 volumes, 1834; also Acme, A.B.C. codes, reasonable price. Great China Secondhand Book Store, room 117, 429 Kiukiang Road. -3337

PERSIAN rugs, two pieces, best quality, Capistan, Kasack, to private party only. Box 1753, NCDN. -3343

CHEMICALS in stock. Sodium perborate and senol super oil. Dodwell & Co., Ltd. 17 Canton Road, telephone 11369. 11061

FOR SALE. One air conditioning unit, practically new. For inspection apply Dombey & Son, 893 Bubbling Well Road. 11036

BEAUTIFUL K.P.M. coffee-set with flower design (130 years old), Thurn-Taxis mocha set, Napoleon engravings, oil-paintings, miniatures, crystalware. 421 Avenue Roi Albert, Apartment 5. -3233

FOR SALE, 100 B.H.P. Deutz Diesel VM engine. Please submit offers to Box 1733, NCDN. -3309

PIECE-GOODS stands and counters (two each), made of American wood, in very good condition. Apply Box 1703, NCDN, or telephone 16340. -3234

ATTRACTIVE and useful crystalware and porcelain for all occasions, made by the foremost European factories, at lowest prices: dinner-, coffee-, tea-sets, dishes, plates, glasses, vases, mocca- and selected cups, etc. Open Sundays. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. -3041

BARGAIN sale in cutlery, dishes, etc., all silver-plated; handbag, genuine crocodile; leather toilette case, portfolio; writing desk set, genuine onyx; cinema with projector, 16 mm., made in U.S.A.; vacuum-cleaner; toaster and many other bargains. Open Sundays. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. -3041

ANTIQUE saloon suite, nine pieces, made in London, exquisite oil paintings, silver bowls, Meissen porcelain figures, cups and dinner sets, collection of old coins. 12 Rue du Consulat, Apartment 501. -2995

NICK'S secondhand furniture shop. We pay best price for furniture, carpets, pianos, refrigerators and household effects. Telephone 73937. 146A Route des Soeurs, 3 inside. -2697

SHIRTS made to measure. Superior "double-thread" broadcloth $15.50, "Tootal" $24. "Clydella" Wool $35. Razon's, Central Road. 10891

SECONDHAND furniture shop. Buy and sell at best prices, furniture, carpets, refrigerator, cut-glass, etc. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, telephone 73597. -2848

SHIRTS correctly made to measure. English poplins and pure silk from $14.50. Razon's 12 Central Road. -10880

ONE cylindrical pressure tank, constructed of ⅝" plate with a capacity of 1,500 gallons. Apply to Woo Bros., c/o Belgian Bank, 20 Bund, Telephone 10438. -3060

CRYSTAL, porcelain and other articles and novelties, always in stock. Shop 726 East Seward Road. -3066

MODERN, European, birch bedroom suite for sale by owner to private party only. 865 Tongshan Road, house 2, room 15. -2896

PYJAMAS made to measure. Flannel $9.50. Smart English material from $16.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10879

JUST unpacked, superior English woollens, latest designs for ladies and gentlemen. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 11007

BARGAIN in silver and plated cutlery, crystalware, porcelain, oil-paintings, dinner and coffee-sets, Rosenthal, K.P.M., Protos vacuum-cleaner, etc. 497 Weihaiwei Road. 5 Yang Terrace, Room 6. -3283

Miscellaneous

PIANO in good condition available for rent, to private party only. Box 1770, NCDN. -3365

FOREIGN painter and carpenter, own workshop, solid workmanship, moderate rates. Kurnik, 302 Ward Road. -3356

WANTED for hire, medium-sized refrigerator. State model and monthly rate. Box 1760, NCDN. -3354

PIANO, German, Ibach, new, monthly rent $30. 150 Route des Soeurs, 75914. -3144

SPLENDID paintings by international artists are exhibited at 1310 Avenue Joffre. Free inspection. -2700

CARPETS cleaned chemically, 10 cents per square foot. Rugs repaired, dyed, stored. Esso Company, telephone 12170. -2463

Personal

SUSANNE, telephone the Boss. His telephone is 12859. -3389

YOUNG Chinese lady, well-educated, speaking English, wishes to meet English or American gentleman. View friendship. Address Box 1719, NCDN. -3269

N! What a mess you have made of your (and our) lives,—quite unnecessarily. Love should have given you faith and made you a little more courageous. You recommended patience. I recommend sincerity. Communicate with understanding but Silly A. -3175

YOUNG neutral physician wishes to meet young, distinguished lady, view matrimony. Address Box 1728, NCDN. -3300

Dancing

MISS Lilian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -3072

Educational

PIANO lessons given by experienced, successful European teacher, at pupil's or teacher's home. Gerard Pincus, 53 Chusan Road, Room 2. -3376

RUSSIAN lessons, grammar and conversation, by Russian lady, experienced teacher, university graduate. Address Box 1489, NCDN. -3248

INSTITUTRICE française pour jeune fille, deux fois par semaine. Apply Box 1756, NCDN. -3349

SINGING teacher wanted by lady. Also accordion music (120B), classical pianoforte records. Box 1786, NCDN. -3395

THE SHANGHAI Business College. New session. Pitman's Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Commercial Correspondence, Conversation, Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Successes unparalleled. Many qualified have been placed in suitable office positions after few months' study. Apply for syllabus. 320 Szechuen Road. Telephone 17733. 11041

MANDARIN or Shanghai dialect taught at your own home by American-returned student. Apply to Mr. Vong, 48 Route de Sieyes. -3261

MANDARIN lessons by qualified Chinese teacher, native of Peking. Reasonable fee. Address Box 1685, NCDN. -3184

ITALIAN lessons by experienced teacher. Address Box 1732, NCDN. -3304

NEWLY arrived Russian philologist, professor Y.M.C.A. college, many Russian colleges, gives lessons: Greek, Latin, English, French, German literature, history. J. Putsiato, 246 Porte de l'Ouest, telephone 81572, from 8-11 and 4-6. -3169

RUSSIAN lessons given by experienced lady teacher. Best references. Moderate fees, 500 Rue Lafayette, Telephone 87665. -3165

FRENCH by qualified gentleman teacher, special method for beginners, speaking, writing within short period. Box 1533, NCDN. -2980

VIOLIN lessons. Professor A. Wittenberg, teacher of music department, university. 394 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 76117. -2593

GERMAN and French private lessons, conversation and grammar given by highly experienced gentleman-teacher. Easy method. Exceptional references. Twice weekly, $15 per month. Apply from 8-9 a.m. or by letter, 2 Quinsan Gardens, Room 1. -121

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED to rent office in business centre. Detailed replies to Box 1796, NCDN. -3417

BUSINESSMAN offers spacious store (cement floor), in best location of Hongkew, for godown purposes. Is also prepared to act as godown-keeper and canvasser. Box 1783, NCDN. -3396

DOCTOR'S office, completely furnished, to let for part-time. Bubbling Well Road. Telephone 35779. -3341

OFFICE room, central district, to let. Box 1794, NCDN. -3411

WANTED to rent office, one or two rooms, downtown. Detailed replies to Box 1700, NCDN. -3232

TO LET: large room measuring approximately 1388 sq. ft. suitable for work room or similar use. Maitland & Co., Ltd., Telephone 17488. 10984

WANTED immediately, small office, Bund district. Telephone 70596. -2981

BRIGHT workshop, 20 square metres, with gas, water and electricity, in Settlement, wanted. Box 1546, NCDN. -2976

BRIGHT premises for shop to let, with water and electricity, in Settlement. Seymour/Bubbling Well district. Box 1693, NCDN. -3122

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before March 1, after which date they will be destroyed. Nos. 116, 377, 673, 813, 954, 983, 984, 1004, 1019, 1126, 1149, 1171, 1208, 1229, 1230, 1233, 1244, 1260, 1300, 1332, 1360, 1399, 1426, 1433, 1437, 1475, 1496.

Lost

LOST: one stamped Bill of Lading issued by N.Y.K. Line, covering 8 cs. of dyed stuff, marked CI in diamond, 2052-2054, 2049-2051, 2111-2112, Shanghai, ex ss. Sakito Maru, voyage No. 3 B/L No. 131. The above is hereby declared null and void. C. Itoh & Co., Ltd.

LOST. Customs stamped B/L. No. 6, covering 2 steel bars ex Wenchow, arrived from Nanking 19/2/36, has been lost and is hereby declared null and void. Butterfield & Swire. 11066

LOST: customs deposit receipt No. 5462, amount of $45, for 2 pkgs. cloth goods, etc., ex ss. Shanghai Maru, from Kobe, on August 7, 1937. Same is hereby declared null and void. Kokusai Unyu Kaisha. -3380

NOTICE is hereby given that Godown Warrant No. 9683, issued by Messrs. G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd. of Shanghai for 1 pkg. of piece goods marked H over FKC in triangle, has been lost and is declared to be null and void. The public is warned against negotiating the same. Fuh-Kee. -3333

NOTICE is hereby given that the Warehouse Warrant No. F0002964 of National Commercial Bank, North Soochow Road Warehouse, Shanghai, in the name of Ta Dah (大達) for 27 packages of Chinese drugs, has been declared lost. The public is hereby warned against accepting same, as it is hereby declared null and void. Ta Dah (大達). -3318

LOST. Five Delivery Orders issued by Toa Kaiun Kabusiki Kaisya, for empty straw bags from Nagasaki, as follows: No. 69, covering 56 bales, Voyage 17; No. 45, 100 packages, Voyage 18; No. 16, 150 packages, Voyage 19, all three by ss. Nagasaki Maru, and No. 21, 111 packages, Voyage 16; No. 35, 54 packages, Voyage 18, both by Shanghai Maru. The above have been lost and are hereby declared null and void. Higuchi & Co. -3103

Animals

GOOD home given to a spaniel, Scottish terrier, boston-bull or a police pup. Telephone Peroff 74256 or Box 1754, NCDN. -3344

WANTED, a collie pup for a young boy. Telephone 18320, University of Shanghai, J. H. Wiley. 11028

AT stud, superior, registered wire-haired terrier. Telephone Carver 70119 or Box 1714, NCDN. -3264

PONY insurance is obtainable at moderate terms from Hugh Middleton & Co. (Insurance), Ltd, 45 Kiukiang Road, Telephone 16596. 10978

Motor Cars and Cycles

FOR SALE, 1931 Chevrolet, six-wheel job. $1,900. No dealers. Owner leaving. Box 1795. NCDN. 11066

PRIVATE-owned cars, trucks, reasonable prices, buying or selling, consult Auto Trading, 673 Szechuen Road, Telephone 17289, 19351. -3379

FOR SALE, Chrysler, 1933, excellent condition. Apply Grand Garage Français, Avenue Joffre. -3389

WANTED small or medium sedan, up to $6,000 cash. Must be private owner. Apply Telephone 20581. -3342

FIAT, four-door saloon, 1932, excellent condition. Engine recently overhauled. Owner leaving Shanghai. $2,300. Apply Jacks Motors, 1185, Broadway East. Telephone 50207. -3339

1933/34 Ford V/8 two-seater coupe. Owner driven. No dealers need apply. US$350. Box 1759, NCDN. -3354

1939 Dodge de luxe sedan, radio, etc., 10,000 miles, Telephone Willis, 18619, office hours. -3301

DE SOTO (1932) coach. Owner driven. Perfect condition. Quick sale $2,000 or nearest. Telephone 22655. -3366

PLYMOUTH, 1934 de luxe, automatic clutch, owner-driven. Will duco to suit, provide new battery and guarantee tyres. US$425. Apply Box 1749, NCDN. 11043

CASH for used cars and trucks. Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. -3092

INDIAN motor-cycle, 1936, with sidecar, 1,200 ccm., double ignition, in excellent condition, for sale. Terms if desired. Pacific Motors, 863 Avenue Foch, telephone 74500. -3218

FOR SALE, 1936 Morris Minor sedan, 1934 Plymouth sedan, 1934 Pontiac coach, 1933 Rockne sedan, 1932 Morris Major sedan. All cars in excellent condition. Terms if desired. Pacific Motors, 863 Avenue Foch, telephone 74500. -3219

1936 Chevrolet coupe, excellent condition, radio accessories. Owner leaving. US$500. Box 1689, NCDN. 11019

TRUCKS for sale, 1939 Dodge, loading capacity 14,000 lb. US$839; 11,000 lb. US$636; 1938 Dodge, 11,000, US$530; 1938 Oldsmobile, 11,000 lb., US$424. Address Box 1668, NCDN. -3209

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors, authorized Ford and Lincoln dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 10878

Rooms Without Board

TO LET, for immediate occupation, small, furnished room. Apply 215/3 Medhurst Road. -3414

WELL-FURNISHED, large, south room, verandah. In private house. All modern conveniences. Board optional. 405 Avenue Albert. -3345

ONE big southern room, modern conveniences, for single person. 12 Rue Consulat, Room 301, Telephone 83316, 11049

JESSFIELD Park vicinity, high-class, furnished room, separate bathroom attached, for gentleman. Board optional. Telephone 23396. -3384

BEAUTIFUL furnished room with all conveniences. Available immediately. Reasonable price. Telephone 81722. 208 Park Apartments. -3389

$175: furnished room, Bubbling Well. Telephone 34304. -3381

$110, large, furnished room, steam-heating, no refugees. 421 Roi Albert, Intersavin Apartment 1A, telephone 74653. -3398

TWO well-furnished rooms, steamheating, all modern conveniences, windows on three sides, separate bathroom. European only. 1819 Avenue Joffre, telephone 78056, 10-12, 2-5. -3403

$100, big, unfurnished room with balcony facing south. $40 small room, unfurnished. 270/1 Route Magy, corner Maresca. -3374

$70, well-furnished, bright, large room facing south, with balcony, for single gentleman. 114 Route Grouchy. -3412

325 Route Frelupt, one small room to a single gentleman, in private house. -3394

FURNISHED room, modern apartment, best part French Concession, with French family. Telephone 77835 between 1 and 4. -3390

ROOM to let, furnished, use of kitchen. 455 Rue Lafayette, Apartment 303. -3352

FOR RENT: Furnished and unfurnished rooms for immediate occupation. 2 Peking Road, Room 111. -3239

LARGE, high-class, well-furnished room, modern bathroom attached, use of telephone, Avenue Joffre, near Sayzoong, for American gentleman. Breakfast optional, telephone during office hours, 92730. -3289

WELL-furnished, big, south room, recently painted, very clean and quiet. Breakfast or kitchen optional. 159/4 Avenue Haig. -3257

LARGE, well-furnished, steam-heated south room. All modern conveniences. 838/A Cathay Flats. -3305

Hints on Advertising

State the price whenever possible. Many would-be purchasers are shy at making inquiries and a sale is often missed when not doing so.

Wanted to Rent

AMERICAN naval couple desires one or two roomed-flat with kitchen and bath. Immediate occupancy. Address Box 1767, NCDN -3361

WANTED, two or three unfurnished rooms, bath, kitchen. Seymour Road/Roi Albert. Box 1586, NCDN. -3382

CHRISTIAN Book Room of 205 Yuenmingyuen Road, requires premises for printing works, storage, meeting room. Preferably inside Settlement. Rent must be reasonable. Telephone 18393. -3398

LT. Colonel Wolfe Murray wishes rent immediately house, good locality, minimum five rooms, furnished. Reply Cathay Mansions. -3350

WANTED to rent four-roomed apartment with all modern conveniences in French Concession. Willing to pay one year in advance. Detailed replies to Box 1771, NCDN. -3367

ENGLISH couple requires two/three-roomed unfurnished apartment or small house with garden. Box 1763, NCDN. 11049

WANTED furnished apartment by American couple. Willing to pay best price. Telephone 79023. -3331

WANTED, furnished, steamheated room, by couple, with private bath, boxroom, use of kitchen. Address Box 1722, NCDN. -3284

WANTED urgently, three-roomed flat or nicely furnished rooms. Bubbling Well district. Box 1702, NCDN. -3236

WANTED, if possible promptly, furnished or unfurnished apartment/flat of two/three rooms. Box 1745, NCDN. -3329

WANTED small house, suitable for family. Pay American dollars for taking over. Write full details to Box 1606, NCDN. -3070

WANTED house or apartment by responsible foreigner. Willing take over furniture and pay key-money, Telephone 73679. -2038

APARTMENT wanted for a responsible party. Will pay key-money. Telephone 71826. -3086

AMERICAN requires modern, one-roomed flat, all conveniences, strictly private, preferably central district. Prepared take over furniture. Address Box 1681, NCDN. -3180

Rooms with Board

TO LET, a room of medium size, with full board. Arcola heating, telephone. Apply to 21 Verdun Terrace, off Avenue du Roi Albert. -3340

MIDDLE room, furnished, steamheating, all conveniences. Full board $180. 1522 Bubbling Well, House 14. -3400

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road, Comfortable single/double rooms, private bathrooms, excellent food. Telephone 35534, Mrs. Lupton. -3192

LARGE room, private bathroom, all conveniences. 5 Kelmscott Gardens, Avenue Albert. -3047

PRIVATE family offers south, steamheated room to bachelor/couple in I.S.S. Apartments, from March 1. Board optional. Telephone 76592. -3276

16 Kelmscott Gardens, one single room vacant March 1, full board, private bath. Telephone 72178. 11020

COMFORTABLE furnished one/two rooms, private bath, in apartment. All conveniences, full board. 1215 Bubbling Well, Burlington Court 108, Apartment 6. 8185

FROM March 1: nicely furnished room, facing south. Steamheated. All modern conveniences. Good food. No refugee. 112 Ferry Road, Apartment 6. Telephone 37130. -3032

Wanted to Purchase

PHOTOGRAPHIC lenses, 30/36/18 cm. and others; also wide angle. Box 1789, NCDN. -3401

COLUMBIA record player, must be in perfect condition. State lowest price. Apply Telephone 13885. -3368

WANTED to purchase one steamship, about 3,000 or 4,000 tons, any flag. Apply Box 1560, NCDN. -2136

FRIGIDAIRE wanted, must be in good order. Reasonable price. Box 1731, NCDN. 11039

ESTIMATE free, all kinds of second-hand household furniture, refrigerators, carpets, radios, pianos and sundries. George Young, 510 Peking Road, Telephone 96967. -2997

BED and dining-room suites, preferably Arts and Crafts manufacture, not older than two-three years, reasonably priced, from private party. Apply, with details, Box 1701, NCDN. -3237

WANTED to buy foreign-made bicycle, racing or lightweight, sports type, in good condition. Apply Box 1723, NCDN. -3286

WANTED to purchase and for sale. We purchase all kinds of blackwood highclass furniture, carpets, pianos, typewriters, radios, household effects, damaged metals and godown stock at a fair price. We also sell the abovementioned goods at the lowest prices. (Only a little profit is added on the cost of what we purchased.) Apply to the Chesterfield Art Secondhand Goods Store, 1469 Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36334. 10809

Houses and Land

HOUSE with garden, wanted for purchase, western district or Hungjao. Offers to Box 1774, NCDN. -3271

WANTED to purchase apartment house, International Settlement or western district. Offers to Box 1775, NCDN. -3371

WANTED to buy modern residence, including land, 1-2 mow, French Concession. State lowest price. No brokers. Box 1755, NCDN. -3349

FOR SALE: House of eight rooms, approximately two mow land, foreign title deed, residential part French Concession, no brokers. Owner Box 1438, NCDN. -2790

WANTED to purchase: lot of land (3-8 mow) in Hungjao district, with or without residence or building. Please send all particulars to Post Office Box 1165. -3148

VALUABLE corner lot, North Szechuen/Jukong Roads, opposite Isis Theatre. Area approximately 4 mow. British Title Deed. Offers to Box 1738, NCDN. -3319

WANTED lot of land, about five mow in western district, no objection if located on extra Settlement roads, with or without building. State price, location, apply Box 1593, NCDN. -3044

FOR SALE at Pei-Tai-Ho. Bungalow with sitting-room, three bedrooms and bathrooms, large verandah and servants' quarters, with 15 mow of land, situated in the Rocky Point district. For further particulars apply to Loup & Young, Architects and Engineers, 106 Rue de Paris, Tientsin. 10837

Furnished Houses

DETACHED foreign house, 14 rooms, furnished/unfurnished, balcony, verandah, big garden, garage, best location Hongkew, to let at favourable terms. Please apply Box 1752, NCDN. -3336

Unfurnished Houses

595 Route Frelupt, 3-roomed house, modern kitchen, bathroom, large private roof-garden. Rent $200. Krivoss, 1331 Joffre. -3078

Radios

ZENITH all-wave 7-tube radio with record player, 1939 model, powerful short-wave reception. $650. 1222 Avenue Joffre, telephone 71276. -3408

WANTED used radios, Local or all-wave. State make, price. Address Box 1607, NCDN or Telephone 86149. -3074

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